New-York Daily Times.

VOL. IV....NO. 1106. NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, APRIL 4, 1855. PRICE TWO CENTS.

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FROM HAVANA.

Arrival of the Black Warrior.

The U. S. Mail steamship Black Warrior, J. D. Hartstene, Esq., commander, arrived at this port from New-Orleans via Havana. Left at latter port U. S. Steamers Princeton and Fulton. Officers and crews all well.

The Fulton was to sail for Norfolk on Saturday, 31st ultimo.

Your Havana (by Black Warrior) has encountered unusually serious gales, through the entire passage, from northeast and northwest, and during the night of the 31st ult. it blew a hurricane.

The *Black Warrior*, from Havana, arrived yesterday. Our correspondent gives us the news briefly.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

HAVANA, Wednesday, March 26, 1855.

Things remain by no present termination in statu quo, and the alcalde administrator. The Cashier of our only Bank, M. Dessant, CHARLES CASTELLO, was arrested, and, without other complaint of the institution, on Saturday last, passed west east to the Morro, sphere to the Royal Prison, and one to the Cuartel of the "Salvaguardia." Two venerable Fathers of the Church were taken from administration of the clear to the country and brought to Havana to be purged of "infidelitis!"

The number of arrests stated for Monday last were fifty, and several parties were being looked for at our first and most wealthy citizens. The acting Consul of the United States made a protest against the proceedings in lieu of the Military Commission on Saturday the 24th, as not being the trial required by the treaty with Spain—with the advice and consent, and presence of the prisoners during every stage of the proceedings—and also that the Military Court was not the Court of Justice intended by the letter or spirit of the treaty stipulation. I am informed that the paper was very full and explicit, and that it conforms to instructions that have been received from the Secretary of State. I trust the Government and the people will sustain the action; and that the end of these outrages may be obtained. The people are kept in a constant state of excitement, and social harmony does not exist. Who may be and who not spies, it is impossible to calculate—our conversations are very brief, and knownothingism prevails. I send you commercial reports to date, which will give you all that we have of interest in that line. The United States war steamer *Fulton*, MITCHELL, arrived on the 24th inst. from Jamaica—all well. The President remains here, very much to the gratification of the business community—all well on board.

HAVANA, Monday, March 26, 1855.

For Black Warrior.

A moderate amount of business has been done since our last report of 12th inst.

SUGARS—In the early part of the past fortnight transactions were of a limited character, but during the past week operations were more general, checking the downward tendency in prices, which also seemed firmly to arrest further decline in prices, which close firmly at the prices given below. The stock in the city and the Regla Warehouses is estimated to be now about 175,000 boxes, against 200,000 in 1854, 180,000 in 1853, and 100,000 boxes in 1852, same periods. For want of stock hardly anything has been done here in Muscovadoes, while of outports a good many lots have changed hands at from 6½ to 6¾ rls. arr. for common to prime. We quote our quotations as follows:

White, com. to Fine.....6 @6½ rls.—9½c. 7½d. 9½c. 3½d.
Yellows, com. to Fine.....5½@7½ rls.—10½. 3½d. 9½c. 0½d.
Browns, No. 12 to 12.....5½@6½ rls.—17c. 11½d. 18c. 7d.
Coarse, No. 8 to 10.....4½@5 rls.—16c. 11½d. 17c. 4½d.
stowing ⅞ cent free on board at 9 ⅞ cent. prem. Exchange.

MOLASSES—Has suffered a further slight decline, sales at outports having been made at 2½ rls. keg for clayed and it is expected that prices will give way more, since the advices from Europe and the United States received by the last steamers are decidedly unfavorable. We quote to-day 2½ to 3 rls. for clayed, and 3¾ to 4½ rls. for Muscovado.

HONEY—Has not changed in value; it sells occasionally in small lots at 2½ and 3 rls. ⅞ gallon. Exports since 1st of January amount to 311 pieces Hamburg, 201 Cuba, 165 Belgium, and 229 to other parts; in all 927 pieces.

RUM—Is in demand, at lower prices. We quote 23@25 ⅞ gal. Exported since 1st January, 2,960 pipes to Spain, 519 France, 266 Great Britain, 69 other parts; in all 4,807 pipes.

COFFEE—Are inquired for, at former prices. Exported during the fortnight, 4,730 mills to the United States, and 900 to other parts; in all 5,630 mills.

TOBACCO—Has been without any sales of note. Exports since our last consist of 99,215 lbs. to the United States.

EXCHANGES—Have experienced another sudden decline, owing to absence of demand and abundant supply of paper. We quote to-day: London, 9@9½ ⅞ cent. premium Paris, 5½@5 ⅞ cent. dis.; New-Orleans short, 1@1 ⅞ cent. dis.; and for Bills on the North, 2½@4½ ⅞ cent. dis.

INTERCOASTAL very meagre business has been done in Provisions. Beef, Prime Mess, 3,000 qtls. ⅞ *Pipe*, sold at 13 rls. arroba, 5,000 qtls. ⅞ *Antonio Maria*, at 14, and 500 qtls. ⅞ *Amelia*, (New Bedford,) at 12½ rls., block 90,000 qtls. Pork, 25 casks Am. Hams at 42½ ⅞. 15 boxes do. Cod at 6½, 600 boxes and 1,100 halves, Norway, at 37½. Mackerel, 300 boxes at 31 rls. Molasses, 60 hogsheads Cuba at 2½ rls. ⅞ keg. Rice, Carolina, 20 casks from New-York at 13½ rls. arr., 200 casks and 25 tierces at 12½, and 50 casks at 12½ ⅞ *Quintal*; 25 tierces at 12½ and 40 at 12½ ⅞ *Arr.*; stock 1,100 casks. Lard, has retailed from store at 9½@10½ qtl. Stock 1,300 barrels and 1,800 kegs. Butter, 200 kegs American at 90 qtl. Cheese, 800 boxes Dutch and 1,600 Flamgrens at 9½ qtl. Rice, 20 barrels New-Orleans at 9½ qtl. Pork, 125 barrels mess at 9½. Beef, 14 barrels mess at 9½. Tucuruya, 12 boxes New-York at 9½ qtl. and 20 boxes New-Orleans at 9½. Candles, 210 boxes sperm at 26½ qtl., and 50 boxes at 24½, and 130 boxes tallow at 9½. Soap, 400 boxes yellow at 9½ qtl. Tallow, 60 barrels New-Orleans at 9½ qtl. Brans, 30 barrels white at 12½ rls. arr. Potatoes, 10 barrels at 9½. Onions, 12,000 bunches at 9½ ⅞ 100 bunches. Oil, 15 casks refined white at 20½ rls. arr. and 20 barrels at 20 rls. Wrapping Paper, 1,000 reams at 4½ rls. Salt, 1,000 bags *Liverpool* at 62½ and 10 bags at 62½. Flour, 8,700 barrels Baltimore at 1,500 at 8 rls.

LUMBER AND COOPERAGE—Prices—Pitch Pine—Since our last none has arrived. White Pine Boards—Four cargoes have arrived; 200,000 feet St. Johns sold at 22½, 200,000 feet placed on contract, and two cargoes from Portland remain unsold. Sugar Box Shooks—Upwards of 50,000 more have arrived since the 12th inst., many of which have been piled in the open air for want of room or even shed-room; about 1,000 retailed at 7 rls., 3,000 deliverable in Cardenas at 5½ rls., 2,500 at 6½ rls., 4 months, 5,000 at 6 rls., 11 months, and 5,000 placed at 4 rls. There is scarcely any demand for the article at any price. Sugar and Molasses, Hhds. and Tierces—Fresh arrivals of molasses have sold at 2½ rls. Sugar do., at 6½. Hoops—50,000 R. I. Shook at 24½. Empty Molasses Hhds.—1,200 second-hand at 2½, and 1,800 at 2½.

FREIGHTS—Are firm with a tendency to higher rates for small vessels. The following charters have been made: two for Cork, one of 500 hhds. Sugar at £3 17s. 6d., and one of 400 hhds. at £3 12s. 6d.; two for Falmouth, one of 2,600 boxes at £2 2s. 6d., and one of 2,300 boxes at £2 10s.; one Cardenas and do. 1,000 hhds. Molasses at £2 15s.; three for Cowes, one of 4,000 boxes at £2 5s. 6d., one of 3,100 boxes at £2 5s., and one of 1,000 boxes at £2; one of 2,300 boxes for St. Jago de Cuba and a port in Gt. Britain, at £2 5s.; one of 1,600 boxes for London at £2 15s.; two for Antwerp, one of 4,000 boxes at £3 5s., and one of 1,100 boxes at £3; one of 2,000 boxes for Fredrickshald at £3 10s.; two for Havre and Nantes, one of 1,200 boxes at 120f. and 70 ⅞ cases, and one of 1,400 boxes at 125f.; two for Mediterranean, of 3,000 boxes each, at £3 17s. 6d.; two for *Genoa, one of 1,100 boxes at £3 10s., and one of 1,000* boxes at £3 ⅞ box; two for Spain, one at 20s. and one at £1 ⅞ box; eight for the United States at 50 ⅞ hhd., and from 60 ⅞ box for Sugar, and 62½@62½ ⅞ hhd. for Molasses.

ADOTT, STAULDING & CO.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

There is on the other side of the Atlantic, in the British metropolis, an Asylum for Magdalens worthy of note. Like all the noble charities of that city, it is supported by voluntary contributions solely. The result of its workings is reformation, whole and completely—the natural fruit are kindness and moral sunshine. In company with other humane and Christ-like measures, its female agents are to be found at midnight, traversing the unwatched alleys of the vast city, endeavoring by kind words and cheering promises to induce those miserable women to leave their wretched calling and accept the shelter which he offers them. Those with whom he is successful are taken to the "Female Reformatory," where their time is spent in such employment as is suitable for them, and in religious and secular instruction. Half an hour each day is allowed them for an airing outside; so, should any who are not really anxious to leave, they are at perfect liberty to do so, and escaping the stay of only those who are truly earnest in their desire of reformation; while the distance of the Reformatory from any of their former haunts prevents of recent converts from having any intercourse with their old companions. Their relatives or friends—whose respectability is first proved to the satisfaction of the Superintendent—are allowed to visit them. They receive sufficient of the necessaries of life—some of the humbler and comfortable clothing,—the gift of charitable individuals. All are dressed in uniform on entrance; those who have the control of the establishment strictly thinking that as uniform dress should be one to remain in the minds of a great number visitors of prison treatment and confinement, and tend to keep alive in their minds the remembrance of what they had been, thus helping to frustrate the great object in view—preventing them from the fault. Even twelve months is the shortest length of their stay. However, should the friends of any be discovered on the expiration of that period, and a reconciliation or other cause may be adjudged to depart. Those who have to do with such are aware how often at the end of their term, placed in what occupation in life they may be best fitted to fill; their antecedents being kept a profound secret. It is generally found advisable to send them to some other city if possible; for the best friend and the further they are removed from their old haunts and former associates the more likely to their reformation.

Such an establishment as this I would suggest for the relief of the sinners in New-York. Why should we not have one? Are the inhabitants of New-York less charitable than those of London? Have they less pity in their hearts for the cries of the unfortunate? or have they less regard for the precepts of their Divine Master?

The past Winter has given ample proof to the contrary. Their benevolence has been extended to the suffering and destitute of the Old World; will they turn a deaf ear to the supplications of those at home? An evil and a shame lies at their thresholds, contemplating all within its baleful influence, will refuse to second an effort which will effectually remove it, and cause it to become a blessing and a glory!

With the hope that these suggestions will meet the earnest concurrence of many,

I am, yours respectfully, PHILANTHROPIST.

CANADA.

Parliamentary Proceedings—The Defences of the Country—Seat of Government to be Removed to Toronto—Proposed Land Bounty for Enlistment in the British Service—The Elective Legislative Council Bill, &c.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

QUEBEC, Monday, March 26, 1855.

Two days of last week were occupied by the House of Assembly in the discussion of the Militia bill, on the question of its second reading. As I predicted, in alluding to the measure in a former communication, the Ministry on this question had a much greater numerical support than usual, it being assumed by honorable members generally that anything approaching to a warry in these warlike times, will be popular even in so remote an extremity of the British empire as Canada. The minority opposed to the bill only numbered twenty-five, but during the two days' discussion they endeavored to confront the numerical strength on the other side with strength of argument on theirs; and as for the popularity of their course, they declare that they are not afraid to answer to their constituents for opposing a ridiculous measure, which will only have the effect of exciting the jealousy of the United States, by appearing to make preparation for a state of war, while in reality our vast frontier of 1,500 miles in length will remain as defenceless as before. The Government themselves felt the absurdity of calling their namby-pamby measure one for the "defence of the Province;" and, therefore, although the report of the Commissioners, on which the bill was founded, professed to lay down "the best means of reorganizing the militia of Canada, and *providing an efficient and economical system of public defence*," the bill itself was simply entitled "An Act to regulate the Militia of this Province." But, though the title is thus modest, all the mockery of professing to take precautions against invasion, without the reality of a thorough system of defence, still remains in the bill.

The opposition to the measure was led by Mr. Holton, an old Annexationist, who moved that it should receive the six months' hoist, his motion being seconded by Mr. Galt, another of the Annexationists of 1849. They pointed out the absurdity of throwing down the gauntlet to the United States, while at the same time we only provided a half-and-half measure of defence—and this, too, in a time of profound peace, immediately on the back of the proclamation of the Reciprocity Treaty, which has cemented the friendship subsisting between the United States and the British American Provinces closer than it ever was before. Mr. Brown rested his opposition to the measure on the duty of the Imperial Government to undertake the whole task of defending the Province against invasion, or at least formally to notify the Provincial authorities that the regular troops were to be withdrawn, either temporarily or permanently, and that the Provinces, in regard to its public defence, must in future be thrown on its own resources. He complained that, although allusion was made in the Commissioners' Report to a dispatch from the Home Government, making some such intimation, no such document had been laid before the House, and Parliament was insulted by being required, in a matter of such importance, to legislate in the dark. He expressed his strong attachment to British institutions and the British Throne, and on that account all the more regretted that the tie which bound us to the mother country would be weakened by the withdrawal in whole or in part of that protection which we have received from the Home Government during the whole period of our colonial existence up to the present time. He feared that an another generation grew up, whose patriotism would have a greater reference to the American soil on which they had been reared, than to the British Islands from which their ancestors had come, the last links of British connection would be broken,—an event which, as a Briton-born, he would greatly deplore.

Hon. Mr. Macdonald of Glengary, the late Speaker of the House, took up a somewhat different ground of opposition. He looked upon a war between Great Britain and the United States as in the highest degree likely to arise out of the Cuban difficulty, and in the event of such a war, the first attack would of course be made on Canada. If in such circumstances the Province were to be defended by British troops, well and good, but if our militia had to fight single-handed, they would very naturally inquire what interest we had in the contest, and whether our sympathies would not rather tend to the deliverance of Cuba from Spanish bondage than to the making of that bondage still more grinding. He regarded the measure, therefore, as one that struck at the *very roots of British connection*, and which those who professed to be loyalists *par excellence* should have been the last to introduce.

There was not much good speaking in favor of the measure. Hon. Mr. Cameron, however, one of the most extreme of the Tories, embraced the opportunity of delivering an eloquent oration on the happiness which Canada would enjoy so long as she preferred remaining under the red-cross flag of England to uniting her destiny to the neighboring Federation. The speech had little bearing on the subject before the House, but was loudly cheered. Other supporters of the bill, represented by Mr. Turcotte, urged it, and telling speeches among the French Canadian members, supported it on very different grounds from those of Mr. Cameron. They argued that, if such a measure had been in operation in 1837, and an organized militia in existence, they would have been able then to have driven the British troops out of the country, instead of the insurrection being then so easily quelled as it was. Mr Allan Macnab, who introduced the bill, would, it may readily be imagined, have preferred that this argument in its favor had been omitted. After full debate, the second reading of the bill was carried by a Vote of 74 to 25.

Another two days of last week were occupied by the House in the discussion of the Seat of Government question. This being a matter in which personal interests were very much involved, no subject of debate has, during this session, created more excitement, at least within the House. Since the Union the Seat of Government has vibrated between the two sections of the Province. For the first two years it was in Kingston, in Upper Canada; *then it was removed for six* years to Montreal, in Lower Canada. From Montreal it went to Toronto for two years, and now it has been in Quebec for nearly four years. According to an arrangement made in 1840, and confirmed in 1853, it should new return for four years to Toronto, and then back to Quebec for a like period. The great majority of the Lower Canadians would like it to be permanently *fixed in Montreal*, where the Parliament would have a French as well as an English audience. In Toronto they are aware that any displays of oratory, in their own language, would fall flat on the ears of an audience to whom it was unintelligible; and they are aware also that the disease of their Parliament would be fatal to its permanence throughout the country. Feelings of nationality were, therefore, strongly excited throughout the discussion, and bitter reproaches were cast on the French members from the Quebec District for joining the Western members in removing the Seat of Government from Lower Canada; but the Quebecers persisted in keeping good faith with Toronto, and even helped to vote down a proposition to fix the Seat of Government permanently in Quebec, which would have been carried had they voted in its favor. A final vote was only come to at 3 o'clock on Saturday morning, after some passionate displays of feeling than have been for a long time witnessed in the Canadian Parliament. The extremists of the Province meeting, carried the day over the centre; and, by a vote of 61 to 54, it was resolved that the present perambulating system shall continue, in accordance with which the Seat of Government will be removed this Fall to Toronto for a period of four years.

A motion was, on Thursday, introduced by Hon. Mr. Hincks, to the effect that a bounty of 100 acres of land should be given to every individual within this Province who should enlist in the British service during the present war. This resolution elicited a lively discussion, the general feeling being that it was premature,—but that, if England should intimate her willingness to receive Colonial assistance, the people of Canada would not be slow to raise a Canadian corps of one or two battalions, from either section of the Province, to proceed to the scene of conflict in the East. Mr. Hincks, on observing the tone of the discussion, did not press his motion to a vote.

The bill for making the Legislative Council, or Upper House, elective, has been introduced by the Government, and, although it has been in early session, with some 50 or 60 other motions, in favor of the principle of the measure, the question has not been moved to by the Reformed Kings members as hoped too early character. *The members will be elected for eight years, will be 48* in number, and will be required to have a $4,000 qualification in real estate. The present members, about 40 in number, will retain their seats during life, and the Governor will not possess the power of diminishing the Upper House, as he now has of diminishing the Lower House. It is found that with these provisions there will practically be dead lock between the two branches of the Legislature, and probably, before long, a single Chamber will be substituted for the bicameral system.

Yale College—Prize Dissertation—A Correction.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

In the New-Haven correspondence of the Daily Tribune of March 30th, there is a statement concerning the Prize Debates of Yale, which is extremely erroneous. The correct account should read thus:

In the Linonian Society, at the annual Bishop Debate between the Sophomore and Freshman Classes, the Committee of Award were Rev. J. C. Styles, D. D., Prof. Noah Porter, and Prof. Benjamin Silliman, Jr. The awards were:

First Sophomore Prize—Augustus H. Strong, Rochester, N. Y.; Second Sophomore Prize—Geo. Peaty, East Weymouth, Mass.; Third Sophomore Prize—Augustus F. Beard, South Norwalk, Conn., and Edwin F. Sandys, Pittsfield, Mass.; the Freshman Prize—Jeptha Garard, Cincinnati, Ohio.

In the Society of the Brothers in Unity, at the prize debate of the Sophomore Class, the Committee of Award were—President Woolsey, Professor Benjamin Silliman, Sen., and ex-Governor Bissel. The awards were:

First Prize—John Milton Holmes, Chicago, Ill.; Second Prize—Cyrus Northrop, Ridgefield, Conn.

In the debate of the Freshman Class the Committee of Award were—His Excellency Governor Dutton, Hon. Henry D. Harrison, and Professor Norton. The premiums were:

First Prize—Wm. D. Armstrong, Honolulu, Sandwich Islands; Second Prize—Walter S. Alexander, Killingly, Conn., and Preston J. Sweet, Wappenger Falls, N. Y.; Third Prize—Theodore M. Adams, New-York City.

D. F. M.

NEW-YORK CITY.

THE HISTORICAL DESTINY OF THE HUMAN RACE

Second Lecture by Professor C. S. Henry.

Professor C. S. Henry delivered his second and last lecture on the "Historical Destiny of Humanity" last Friday night, before a numerous and most brilliant audience in the large Chapel of the University.

He began by summarily restating the leading points of his previous discourse, in which he had established, as a general principle, that the ideal perfection of humanity could never be attained through Democratic institutions or scientific advancement, or the diffusion of knowledge, merely by themselves.

Where, then, he asked, should we look for those corrective and saving powers without which such an attainment would be impossible? There was but one direction in which it remained for us to look. Would it not be well to turn to Christianity as the last hope for the social perfectionment of the human race? To consider what and how much Christianity could effect for the perfection of the social state. This was the subject of his present lecture. It was a misfortune incident to the treatment of such a subject within the limits of a single public discourse, that often there was time only for the enunciation, rather than for the elucidation of much that was important in the line of thought pursued; so it often happened that many things seemed to lack clearness and force except to those who had already been made familiar with the same subject through close and earnest study. In this discussion he did not speak as a theologian, nor even necessarily as a Christian believer, although he was both, but solely as a historical philosopher, accustomed to investigate the causes that affect the course of human history.

Here, at the outset, he freely admitted and heartily proclaimed that the universal prevalence of Christianity as an acting principle would indeed be the development of the human race to the perfection of a true, rational life. But if was the universal prevalence of the moral spirit of Christianity, permeating the whole historical life of the world, and nothing else, that could regenerate society and perfect the social state. And he made it a special point that, not in Christianity as a body of doctrines, nor as an ethical code, nor as an institution of worship and discipline, nor even as a historical and organized corporation, nor through any moral force or influence of anything contained either in its doctrines, its codes, its institutes, or its discipline, but in something else, was the salvation of society and the regeneration of the world to be accomplished,—and that was the permeation of the whole life of the world, in society, in government, in laws, in institutions, in the State, in everything, by the moral spirit of Christianity. And that was something which mere moral influences could never *per se* effect and secure. Christianity purported to embody the conditions and the means of making its moral spirit a living principle in the life of humanity; but not in Christianity considered as a body of doctrines and ethical precepts, or as a visible institution of worship and discipline, were these means to be found; but in Christianity as embodying and imparting supernatural and divine powers most intimately connected with, and momentously affecting the entire career of the race. In this aspect of Christianity he, as a philosopher, recognized a pretension which, if it were true, held forth an adequate cure for the evils that beset the human race. The radical corruption of humanity was simply a fact of which all history was the undeniable demonstration. But was the fact which gave us the reason why the history of humanity had been a history of abortive strivings to reach the perfection which, in its much vicinity is capable. As a philosopher he saw, what every intelligent and independent philosopher must see, that no creed, however sublime—no ethical teachings, however divine—no institutes of worship and discipline, however pure and ennobling in their moral influence, could work the regeneration of the social state. As a philosopher, too, he was bound to look at Christianity in its historical relations—in the character in which it undeniably presents itself to the world, and that was not merely as a creed, and as a worship, but also as a historical organization of supernatural power for the purpose of incorporating into the life of humanity a divine principle, whose influence and moral teachings and influences would be as ineffectual to cure the corruptions of the race as the Bedas and Shastras, the laws of Lycurgus, or the institutes of Manou. That precisely was the grand, the peculiar pretension of Christianity,—to cure the corruption of the human race in a supernatural way, by the transcendent union of the Divine and human nature, historically accomplished. Whether this pretension were true or false, the philosopher must recognize its superiority over any creed, or code, or institute of merely moral influences. And in the working of this he discovered an adequate remedy for the corruption of the human nature, inasmuch as it gave to the moral influences of Christianity their legitimate power, and thereby, in the only possible way, made the universal spread of civilization, of civil liberty, of science, of intelligence, salutary and beneficent in the future progress of the human race. That Christianity was destined to become the religion of the world in the same sense, for instance, that it was now the religion of our own country; *then it was removed for six years to Montreal, in Lower Canada. From Montreal it went to Toronto for two years, and now it has been in Quebec for nearly four years. According to an arrangement made in 1840, and confirmed in 1853, it should new return for four years to Toronto, and then back to Quebec for a like period. The great majority of the Lower Canadians would like it to be permanently fixed in Montreal, where the Parliament would have a French as well as an English audience. In Toronto they are aware that any displays of oratory, in their own language, would fall flat on the ears of an audience to whom it was unintelligible; and they are aware also that the disease of their Parliament would be fatal to its permanence throughout the country. Feelings of nationality were, therefore, strongly excited throughout the discussion, and bitter reproaches were cast on the French members from the Quebec District for joining the Western members in removing the Seat of Government from Lower Canada; but the Quebecers persisted in keeping good faith with Toronto, and even helped to vote down a proposition to fix the Seat of Government permanently in Quebec, which would have been carried had they voted in its favor. A final vote was only come to at 3 o'clock on Saturday morning, after some passionate displays of feeling than have been for a long time witnessed in the Canadian Parliament. The extremists of the Province meeting, carried the day over the centre; and, by a vote of 61 to 54, it was resolved that the present perambulating system shall continue, in accordance with which the Seat of Government will be removed this Fall to Toronto for a period of four years.*

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First Prize—John Milton Holmes, Chicago, Ill.; Second Prize—Cyrus Northrop, Ridgefield, Conn.

In the debate of the Freshman Class the Committee of Award were—His Excellency Governor Dutton, Hon. Henry D. Harrison, and Professor Norton. The premiums were:

First Prize—Wm. D. Armstrong, Honolulu, Sandwich Islands; Second Prize—Walter S. Alexander, Killingly, Conn., and Preston J. Sweet, Wappenger Falls, N. Y.; Third Prize—Theodore M. Adams, New-York City.

D. F. M.

NEW-YORK CITY.

THE HISTORICAL DESTINY OF THE HUMAN RACE

Second Lecture by Professor C. S. Henry.

Professor C. S. Henry delivered his second and last lecture on the "Historical Destiny of Humanity" last Friday night, before a numerous and most brilliant audience in the large Chapel of the University.

He began by summarily restating the leading points of his previous discourse, in which he had established, as a general principle, that the ideal perfection of humanity could never be attained through Democratic institutions or scientific advancement, or the diffusion of knowledge, merely by themselves.

Where, then, he asked, should we look for those corrective and saving powers without which such an attainment would be impossible? There was but one direction in which it remained for us to look. Would it not be well to turn to Christianity as the last hope for the social perfectionment of the human race? To consider what and how much Christianity could effect for the perfection of the social state. This was the subject of his present lecture. It was a misfortune incident to the treatment of such a subject within the limits of a single public discourse, that often there was time only for the enunciation, rather than for the elucidation of much that was important in the line of thought pursued; so it often happened that many things seemed to lack clearness and force except to those who had already been made familiar with the same subject through close and earnest study. In this discussion he did not speak as a theologian, nor even necessarily as a Christian believer, although he was both, but solely as a historical philosopher, accustomed to investigate the causes that affect the course of human history.

Here, at the outset, he freely admitted and heartily proclaimed that the universal prevalence of Christianity as an acting principle would indeed be the development of the human race to the perfection of a true, rational life. But it was the universal prevalence of the moral spirit of Christianity, permeating the whole historical life of the world, and nothing else, that could regenerate society and perfect the social state. And he made it a special point that, not in Christianity as a body of doctrines, nor as an ethical code, nor as an institution of worship and discipline, nor even as a historical and organized corporation, nor through any moral force or influence of anything contained either in its doctrines, its codes, its institutes, or its discipline, but in something else, was the salvation of society and the regeneration of the world to be accomplished,—and that was the permeation of the whole life of the world, in society, in government, in laws, in institutions, in the State, in everything, by the moral spirit of Christianity. And that was something which mere moral influences could never *per se* effect and secure. Christianity purported to embody the conditions and the means of making its moral spirit a living principle in the life of humanity; but not in Christianity considered as a body of doctrines and ethical precepts, or as a visible institution of worship and discipline, were these means to be found; but in Christianity as embodying and imparting supernatural and divine powers most intimately connected with, and momentously affecting the entire career of the race. In this aspect of Christianity he, as a philosopher, recognized a pretension which, if it were true, held forth an adequate cure for the evils that beset the human race. The radical corruption of humanity was simply a fact of which all history was the undeniable demonstration. But was the fact which gave us the reason why the history of humanity had been a history of abortive strivings to reach the perfection which, in its much vicinity is capable. As a philosopher he saw, what every intelligent and independent philosopher must see, that no creed, however sublime—no ethical teachings, however divine—no institutes of worship and discipline, however pure and ennobling in their moral influence, could work the regeneration of the social state. As a philosopher, too, he was bound to look at Christianity in its historical relations—in the character in which it undeniably presents itself to the world, and that was not merely as a creed, and as a worship, but also as a historical organization of supernatural power for the purpose of incorporating into the life of humanity a divine principle, whose influence and moral teachings and influences would be as ineffectual to cure the corruptions of the race as the Bedas and Shastras, the laws of Lycurgus, or the institutes of Manou. That precisely was the grand, the peculiar pretension of Christianity,—to cure the corruption of the human race in a supernatural way, by the transcendent union of the Divine and human nature, historically accomplished. Whether this pretension were true or false, the philosopher must recognize its superiority over any creed, or code, or institute of merely moral influences. And in the working of this he discovered an adequate remedy for the corruption of the human nature, inasmuch as it gave to the moral influences of Christianity their legitimate power, and thereby, in the only possible way, made the universal spread of civilization, of civil liberty, of science, of intelligence, salutary and beneficent in the future progress of the human race. That Christianity was destined to become the religion of the world in the same sense, for instance, that it was now the religion of our own country, permeating

the indictment which the prisoner were before another tribunal.

The Judge failed to reply to a question from Mr. Dayton, that if was doubtful whether he should be prepared with his decision by to-morrow, but that he would take it at the earliest possible moment.

The Court then (at 3 o'clock, P. M.) adjourned until to-morrow.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.—April 3, Decisions.

Before Hon. Judge Sandford.

Mott vs. Sandes.—Judgment and subsequent proceedings set aside with $10 costs.

Before Hon. Justice Clerke.

In the application of Richard M. Cornell and others to sell real estate.—Order of reference appointing a guardian granted.

Before Hon. Justice Morris.

Hayman vs. Johnson.—Motion denied, with $10 costs to the plaintiff.

Kalapotis vs. Sanderson.—Motion granted; $10 costs to the plaintiff.

Degraf vs. Kenny.—Order granted.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.—April 3.

Before Hon. Judge Sandford.

The Republic of Mexico vs. Francisco de Arrangoiz.

The defendant in this action, Arrangoiz, presented to this Court, on affidavit stating that since this action was commenced, the Republic of Mexico has caused another action to be brought against him, in Mexico, and that action is now pending. It also states that Arrangoiz has reason to believe, and does believe, that the suit now prosecuting against him in this country, is prosecuted without authority, from the said Republic, and that should judgment be rendered here, in his behalf, it will be for this reason repudiated by the Republic. The defendant, therefore, moves for an order requiring the authority for commencing this suit against him, to be produced and filed with the Clerk of the Superior Court, under the oath of the party who may claim to be so authorized, and that all instructions to continue or discontinue the same, should be produced and filed, and that upon default in the production, or the absence of authority to discontinue or to continue this suit, that the same be dismissed with costs; or for such other relief as may be proper.

The motion is opposed upon the proceedings that have been had in the action, and the affidavits of the Mexican Minister at Washington.

In the complaint it is stated that Mr. Arrangoiz received, as agent of the Republic of Mexico, the sum of $6,086,532 32. That he retains out of this sum, $63,436 32, and it prays judgment for this sum, together with interest, from the 4th day of August.

The answer admits the receipt of the sum named, as agent for the Republic, and that he retained the stated sum; but alleges that it was retained as a commission or compensation for services in receiving and collecting the money. It sets up as a *counter-claim* services rendered in receiving and disbursing the money, of the value of $170,663 68-100, and claims judgment for $109,249 09-100 over and above the moneys retained.

A second *counter-claim* set forth that the plaintiff owes the defendant for moneys paid at various times, and for a balance of salary due to him for various offices filled by him, under the authority of the plaintiff, the further sum of $2,000, for which judgment is also prayed, with the costs of the action.

On the 19th of February last, an order was made, reducing the sum in which the defendant should be held to bail to $30,000. It was stated that both parties had appealed from that order, and that the appeals are yet pending. The affidavit of General Almonte, the Mexican Minister, states that the moneys were received from himself by direction, and that the defendant's receipt gives evidence that the claim made for defendant's services, presented to the proper officers of the Republic of Mexico, and rejected by them as unwarranted and unlawful. Also Government claiming that when the defendant received and disbursed the money, he was an employé of the Government at a fixed salary. That affidavit also states that the Minister had received the order of his Government, to demand the sum so retained, and to prosecute the same by suit, and that this action is brought under such orders.

For plaintiff, Daniel Lord; *for defendant*, John Anthon.

Hon. Justice Bosworth.—When a respectable and responsible attorney appears for a party, the Court will not minutely inquire into the facts whether he was actually authorized to appear or not. Denton vs. Noyes, 6 I. R. 206.

When no circumstances are shown calculated to raise a suspicion of fraud, or of an attempt to impose upon a party, or to abuse or prevent the process of the Court, even the mere fact of authority will not be investigated. In this case, the fact of actual authority having been given is sworn to. The position of the party to the plaintiffs, and to the defendant in this transaction, to whom the authority was given, and by whom orders the action was brought, is such as to repel all suspicion or presumption that no such authority has been given, as he swears he has received.

There is nothing opposed to the positive affidavit of the Minister Plenipotentiary of the Republic of Mexico but the affidavit of the defendant, that he "has reason to believe and does believe, that this suit is prosecuted against him without authority from the said Republic."

No fact is stated on the part of the defendant as the basis of his belief, nor are any of the reasons of the belief mentioned.

Whether the Court would require evidence of the authority to be filed before entry of the judgment, or at the time of entering it, as a greater protection to the defendant, it is unnecessary to decide now. No facts are stated to render it the duty of the Court to require it to be filed, in the present state of the action.

No satisfactory reason is assigned for requiring any interrogs. that may have been given as to continuing or discontinuing the action, to be filed. To make such an order would be equivalent to requiring a party to disclose the orders given him, as to the conduct of the suit, and the contingencies on which he should abandon it.

No authority is cited in support of such practice, and an attempt of the Court to interfere in that manner with the ordinary course of legislation, would naturally be viewed with some surprise.

The mere fact of the commencement of an action in another state after this was brought, and its pendency is no reason for ordering this to be discontinued. It is not proved that the defendant has been personally served with process in this action, or that he has even appeared in it.

It is not averred that he has been arrested in it, or that any of his property has been attached by any proceedings taken in it, or that he has any fear and to be apprehended from, any proceedings in this action. The motion is denied, with $7 costs.

SUPERIOR COURT—MARCH 31.

Before Hon. Judge Daly.

THE INJUNCTION AGAINST THE NICARAGUA TRANSIT COMPANY.

Daniel B. Allen vs. Charles Morgan, President of the Accessory Transit Company of Nicaragua, and others.—In this case an injunction has been granted by his Honor Judge Daly, on an *ex parte* application, which motion had been made on the 24th inst., but was postponed until this day to accommodate counsel who were engaged. To-day the parties appeared by their counsel, and defendants caused the argument to be brought. The counsel for the plaintiff read a printed document as his complaint, and rested. The counsel for defendants read affidavits of all the defendants, except Nelson Robinson, and an affidavit of Cornelius Vanderbilt and others, not parties, denying all the allegations of the plaintiff, and showing that the plaintiff had not been a stockholder for two years nearly before he commenced the action, and must have bought the stock with knowledge of the facts; that he advised the purchase of the steamships and the issue of stock to pay therefor; that he and his associates had paid almost $70,000 out of the new stock subscribed for; that he wanted to be the agent to run the ships, and so stated at the time, and had since January last, applied for the agency at New-York or San Francisco; but the Company declined to engage him. It appears that when the Company bought the steamships of Vanderbilt, it had about $100,000 worth of property net, while it had on the 1st of January last, and had now, after running these steamships two years, about $2,500,000 of property net, and it has paid for this and a dividend of about $230,000 besides. The commissions and salaries to agents appeared to have been very much exaggerated in the complaint, and figures and amounts are given in answer, showing another state of facts altogether. After the answers were read, plaintiff's counsel asked that the further argument proceed at once. The Court stated that the injunction did not restrain any act or operation of the Accessory Transit Company in the future, and he had never considered that it did; and he would, therefore, at request and for the accommodation of plaintiff's counsel, postpone the argument until Tuesday next, the 8th of April, when he would proceed with it, if pressed.

Messrs. F. B. Cutting, H. F. Clark and J. S. Sandford were retained for defendants. Messrs. C. O'Conor, E. W. Stoughton and F. H. Upson for plaintiffs.

SUPERIOR COURT—GENERAL TERM.—March 31.

DECISIONS.

Before Oakley, C. J., Duer and Campbell.

Mac Morchack vs. Ole Bull.—Order affirmed with costs.

Hale vs. Cooper.—Motion to set aside nonsuit denied, and judgment affirmed with costs.

Miller vs. Westfall.—Motion for new trial denied, and judgment affirmed with costs.

De Ruy vs. Young.—Order affirmed with costs.

Fay vs. Lessing.—Judgment affirmed with costs.

Forrister vs. Wilson.—In this action, Mrs. Forrister sues to recover damages from her landlord for a breach of covenant, in refusing to make certain repairs upon her dwelling house.

The case was left to referees. In support of her position Mrs. Forrister brought a written promise on the part of Mr. Wilson to keep the house in repair.

The defendant alleged that there was an express covenant on the part of Mrs. Forrister, when she hired the house to keep it in repair, and to prove this he produced a written agreement, signed by Mrs. Forrister, stipulating to keep the house in repair at her own expense. After looking at the whole matter, the referees came to the conclusion that Mrs. Forrister was in the right, and so reported.

The case was then brought to General Term, where, as a new doubt seemed to exist as to some of the facts, a new trial was ordered, with costs to abide the event.

Kendall vs. Stone.—This is an action to recover damages for slander of the title of Mr. Kendall to a lot of land which he owned.

It appeared that he was negotiating a sale of the lot with a Mr. Wheeler, and had almost completed the sale, when Mr. Stone made such representations of Mr. Kendall's title of the land as to induce Mr. Wheeler to abandon the purchase. Mr. Kendall then sued the defendant, and obtained damages to the amount which Mr. Wheeler was to pay for the land. A trial was had, and the Jury brought in a verdict for the plaintiff for $1,600. The defendant appealed to the General Term, where the case was carried, and the judgment was affirmed, with costs.

Gilbert vs. Beach.—This action was first tried before Hon. Justice Duer, May 2d, 3d, and 4th, 1854. The plaintiffs, Joseph T. Gilbert, Jr., and Austin S. Tuttle, in their complaint allege that they were in August, 1852, the occupants of a store known as No. 98 Cortlandt-street, and also the lot running back from thence towards Dey-street. Theodore Beach was the owner of the premises on the south side of Dey-street, adjoining the lot of the plaintiffs.

The defendant erected on his lot a large building, and so arranged the gutters and water-spouts that a large quantity of water was turned into the lot and store of the plaintiffs, flooding the sub-basement, and much damaging goods therein. The plaintiffs, therefore, sued to recover the sum of $1,000.

Mr. Beach in his answer avers that the building of the plaintiffs is not properly constructed, there being no proper means provided to carry off the water which might fall into the premises. He therefore prays the complaint to be dismissed.

The cause was tried and the jury found damages for the plaintiff to the amount of $225, subject to the opinion of the Court.

Upon the case being brought before the General Term, the complaint was dismissed on the ground that the plaintiff did not show himself entitled to recover any damages.

MARINE COURT.—SATURDAY, March 31.

Before Justice McCarthy.

DECISIONS.

Martens vs. Shea & Cushman.—Judgment for defendants, with costs.

Daniel S. Ryde, appellant, vs. Oscar Stanfelds, by his next friend, &c.—This was an appeal to the general term from a verdict of a jury at special term. The action was to recover damages from defendant, whose dog bit the plaintiff, an infant nine years of age. The jury gave $300 damages.

By the Court.—From the evidence presented to us in the case as made, the Jury found—1st, That the dog belonged to defendant; 2d, That the dog was vicious and accustomed to bite mankind to the knowledge of defendant. The question as to the amount of damages was entirely within their province to pass upon. The judgment of the Court below must be affirmed with costs.

John Dunne vs. Peter H. Glenny.—This action was brought to recover damages for assault and battery. The defendant keeps a grocery and liquor store in Avenue A. The plaintiff is a stage driver. On the evening of the 22d of February last, the plaintiff and a number of others were in the defendant's store drinking; some of the party were throwing dice for refreshments, and a dispute arose with defendant's clerk as to who should pay for them; that defendant thereupon seized a pistol and fired it at plaintiff, wounding him in the face. For the defence, it was contended that the crowd refused to pay for what they drank when asked; but on the contrary, set to and beat defendant's clerk severely, breaking the things in the store. Judgment for the plaintiff, $75 and costs.

Order.—Owing to the abuse of process issued from the Marine Court, the Judges have made an order that no summons shall hereafter be issued out of the Court on Saturday afternoon, returnable on Monday morning.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.—April 3.

Before Hon. Judge Stuart.

Yesterday this Court did no business. There were over 130 prison cases to be tried, but no cases were ready for trial. The Grand Jury, not being decently accommodated, did not meet. They will have a room today, when we are promised plenty of business. We rest in hope.

NEW-JERSEY.

Hoboken City Officers to be Elected.

The charter adopted for the government of Hoboken as a city provides for the election of the following officers:

City Officers—A Director, a Treasurer, a Clerk, a Collector, a Collector of Arrears of Taxes, an Overseer of the Poor, a Superintendent of Common Schools, a Street Commissioner and a Pound Keeper.

Ward Officers—Two members of the Common Council, two Chosen Freeholders, one Assessor, one Trustee of Common Schools, one Commissioner of Appeals, one Constable, one Judge of Election, two Inspectors of Election, one Commissioner of Appeals, and a Ward Clerk.

Burning of the Steamer Bulletin—Twenty-three Lives Lost.

From the Vicksburg Whig, March 25.

At a meeting of the surviving passengers of the ill-fated *Bulletin*, Gen. WILLIAM WICK, of Bolivar County, Miss., was called to the Chair, and J. M. CRAIG, of Chicot County, Arkansas, was chosen Secretary; whereupon the following proceedings and statements were made: The boat was found to be on fire when near the islands of '96 and '97, at about 4½ o'clock, P. M., March 24, the wind at the time blowing hard. Capt. C. B. CHURCH gave the order to make the shore as soon as possible. Mr. J. M. MILLER, the pilot, at the wheel, stood manfully at his post until the boat struck the shore, and then made his escape from the flames by jumping off the hurricane roof, at the stern of the boat, into the river.

Some of the passengers succeeded in jumping on shore from the forecastle, but the large majority were cut off from their escape forward by the flames being in the inner part of the boat. Capt. C. B. CHURCH, together with Messrs. FREELION, FOSTER and ROBINSON, clerks, Mr. Brown, the mate, as well as all the other officers of the boat, worked with faithful fidelity to save life. Capt. CHURCH, after having saved many, and with a passenger from a temporary grave, was the last to leave the wreck. And, after seeing every assistance rendered to those who had escaped from the fire at the risk of their own lives, he left the shore, and hid for the forest, and passed down the river at a distance of some five miles, where he was met by a skiff going to his assistance.

This accident occurred near the landing of Mr. KEENE, (some twelve miles below Lake Providence,) at whose house, as well as that of Judge MOSBAY, every comfort was rendered to the passengers under their hospitable roofs. The number of missing, as near as can be ascertained, is from twenty to twenty-five persons. The lady passengers, by means of life-boats and cotton bales, were all saved, for which we ascribe great credit to Capt. CHURCH.

The boat, cargo and baggage, are all a total loss. The wreck floated down some five or six miles, grounded and sunk. We are pleased to learn that Captain CHURCH has insurance on his boat to the amount of about $20,000.

A list of about fifty persons saved is given. The missing are as follows:

PASSENGERS.—J. B. Williamson, New-York; Jasper Brown, Friar's Point, Miss.; Orville Hill, Nashville; R. Handwerker, Memphis; McCanahan, N. C.; Evans Gwynne, Columbus, Ohio; negro girl, belonging to J. M. Craig, Ark.

HANDS AND CREW.—Nat Carter, barber; Stephen Turcrette, cabin boy; 4 firemen, belonging to Captain Church; seven firemen, belonging to J. R. Upshaw, Memphis; one assistant engineer, belonging to E. Gower, N. O.

We learn from one of the officers of the steamer *Falcon* that he picked up four persons and landed them opposite a house—three of them went to the house to dry their clothes. From his description, we have but little doubt but that one of them was Major JOHN B. WILLIAMSON. He gives the exact description of him and his clothing as described by Captain CHURCH, of the *Bulletin*, when WILLIAMSON went overboard. It is doubtful, however, whether the person alluded to is Major J. B. WILLIAMSON or Mr. GWYNNE.

MARKET REPORTS.

Markets...*Correctly Reported for the New-York Times.*

TUESDAY, April 3—6 P. M.

ASHES—Continue inactive and languid at $6 25 for Pearls and $6 12½ for Pots, ⅌ 100 lbs.

BRICKS—Hard North River are less freely dealt in, though being obtainable at $3 75@4 25 ⅌ thousand.

COFFEE—Is quiet at old rates. The day's sales embrace only 50 pkgs. Java at 14c.@14½c.; 400 bags Rio at 11½c.@11¾c.; and 50 Maracaibo at 11½c. ⅌ lb.

COTTON—There is rather more activity in the market, but we can hear of nothing new in prices. The supply is of a moderate one, but holders are willing sellers. The day's transactions have been to a fair extent within our range:

NEW-YORK CLASSIFICATION.

	Uplands.	Florida.	Mobile.	New-Orleans and Texas.
Ordinary	6	6	6	6
Middling	9	9¼	9¼	9½
Middling Fair	9¾	10¼	10½	11
Fair	10½	10¾	11	11½

FLOUR AND MEAL.—State and Western brands are still in good demand, mainly for the Eastern and local trade, though to some extent for export, and as the arrivals continue very limited, prices favor factors, especially for good common and medium qualities, these being now the most sought after. The day's movements embrace 4,000 bbls. We quote:

Ordinary State	$9 25 @ 9 37½
Straight State	9 37½@ 9 50
Favorite State	9 50 @ 9 62½
Mixed Western	9 62½@ 9 75
Common to Good Indiana and Michigan	9 75 @ 9 87½
Fancy Michigan	9 87½@10 00
Common to Good Ohio	9 87½@10 00
Fancy Ohio	9 87½@10 00
Extra Ohio	10 00 @11 75
Extra Indiana and Michigan	10 00 @10 50
Fancy Genesee	10 00 @10 50
Extra Genesee	11 00 @12 00

Canadian is essentially unsettled. 1,000 bbls. were taken at $9 62½@$11 for common to extra, free, ⅌ bbl. Southern is coming forward and slowly, and being so early favored for, is becoming in value. The day's sales add up 1,700 bbls at $9 37½@10 12½ for low mixed to favorite; and $10 50@$11 25 for fancy and extra, ⅌ bbl. Mr. A. F. DE LUZE reports, as follows, the Wheat Flour discharged from New-York, from the 26th March to April 3, inclusive:

	Bbls.		Bbls.
To London	21	To Hong Kong	100
To Liverpool	1,000	To Genoa	4,437
To British Provinces	2,612	To Madeira	415
To West Indies	1,470	To Africa	50
To South America	1,424		

Buckwheat Flour is unchanged. Rye Flour is quite dull and firm. About 150 bbls. Jersey Corn Meal realized $4 37½ ⅌ bbl.

GRAIN.—Wheat continues quite nominal, and being much needed by millers, is advancing. The day's sales include only 1,400 bush. Southern White, part fair, at $2 40 ⅌ bush. Rye is also rare and quiet at $1 15@$1 20 ⅌ bush. Barley is dull and nominal. Nothing new has occurred in Barley Malt. Oats are less abundant and are now selling at 56c.@57c. for State and Western, and 58c.@59c. for Southern ⅌ bush. Corn is in moderate stock and fair demand at about previous rates. The day's sales amount to 23,000 bush. at $1c@$1 01 for Southern White, and $1 01@$1 02 for Jersey and Southern Yellow ⅌ bush. Mr. DE LUZE thus records the Corn cleared from New-York, from the 26th of March to April 3, inclusive:

	Bush.		Bush.
To Liverpool	247,000	To West Indies	2,440
To Cork	10,213	To British Provinces	440
To Oporto	11,061	To Melbourne	1,000
To Madeira	4,437		

HAY.—There were 420 bales River disposed of, at 80c. for shipment, and 95c.@$1 for local use, ⅌ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Are quiet, but steady, as before stated. There is not so much offering.

IRON—Scotch Pig is dull and heavy, with a limited inquiry, at prices ranging from $27 50@$30, usual terms, ⅌ ton. Nothing new in other kinds.

LATHS—Eastern are unchanged, being quoted salable and steady at $2 ⅌ thousand.

LIME—Rockland is in full demand, at former quotations. The supply is limited.

MOLASSES—New-Orleans is in good request, at full rates—sales having been made of 250 bbls., in lots, at 36c.@38c. ⅌ gallon. Other kinds are unchanged.

NAVAL STORES—Crude Turpentine is quiet but firm, at $3 25@$3 50 ⅌ 280 lbs. The stock is not large. Spirits Turpentine rules dull, yet is stiffly held at 41c.@42c., cash, ⅌ gallon. The sales have been very light at these rates. Tar is pretty freely offered, but is not in much request, and is unchanged in price. Rosin is still depressed. 500 bbls. common were taken, in part at $1 60, ⅌ 310 lbs., delivered.

OILS.—Whale, Sperm, and Olive are unaltered. Linseed is moderately dealt in, at 79c.@81c. ⅌ gallon. The receipts are limited, and the stock is not freely tendered. Lard Oil is selling slowly, at old figures.

PROVISIONS.—Pork is still active and buoyant, with sales of 1,800 bbls. at $16 87½@$16 62½ for Prime, $17@$17 12½ for New Prime, and $17@$17 50 for New Mess, ⅌ bbl. The latter is very scarce, and somewhat irregular, though decidedly firmer in price. Dressed Hogs are freely taken at 7½c.@8c. ⅌ lb. Cut Meats are in good request at full rates; the sales amounting to 500 pkgs. at 8½c.@9½c. for Hams, and 6½c.@7c. for Shoulders, ⅌ lb. Bacon is in fair demand and to firm, with sales of 600 boxes, mostly at 8c.@8½c. ⅌ lb. Lard is not very brisk, but commands full prices. The sales include 450 bbls. at 8½c.@9½c. for fair to strictly prime; and 9½c. for grease, ⅌ lb. Beef is more inquired for and is rising in value. There were 400 bbls. taken at $6 50@$7 75 for Country Prime; $9 50@$10 for do. Mess; $13 50 for Vermont Mess, $14 50@$15 25 for repacked Mess, and $15 50@$16 for extra do. ⅌ bbl. A lake of 500 bbls. India Mess has been made at $22 50 ⅌ bbl. Beef Hams, Butter and Cheese are essentially the same.

RICE—Is in limited demand but is unchanged in value. The days sales include 180 tcs. at $4 62½@$5 50 ⅌ 100 lbs. The stock on hand is computed at 3,250 casks, or about a third of the amount in this market since April 1st last year.

SEEDS—Clover is quiet but firm at 10c.@10½c. ⅌ lb. Other kinds are unchanged.

SOAP—There were 200 boxes Castile disposed of at 10½c.@10½c. ⅌ lb.

SUGARS—The market is but moderately active, yet prices are well supported. The day's sales embrace 450 hhds. Cuba at 4½c.@5c., and 200 hhds. New-Orleans at 4½c.@5½c. ⅌ lb. The total stock on hand last evening consisted of 19,277 hhds., 7,562 boxes, and 4,500 bags.

TALLOW—There have been 10,000 lbs. prime taken at 11½c. ⅌ lb.

TEAS—We subjoin a detailed report of this forenoon's sales:

By L. M. Hoffman & Co.

Imported per ship *Ariel*. Terms 9 months.

Hyson—14 half chests 42c.; 56 do. 42c.; 55 do. 36c.; 52 do. 35½c.; 194 do. 35c.; 24 do. 34c.; 20 do. 33½c.; 21 do. 32c.; 12 do. 32½c.; 11 do. 29½c.; 19 do. 27½c.; 51 do. 25c.; 50 do. 21c.; 10 cases do. 45c.

Young Hyson—48 half chests at 48½c.; 25 do. 46½c.; 75 do. 46c.; 26 do. 44c.; 124 do. 43c.; 14 do. 42½c.; 169 do. 42c.; 162 do. 41c.; 19 do. 39½c.; 26 do. 39c.; 101 do. 38c.; 166 do. 36½c.; 276 do. 36c.; 58 do. 35½c.; 50 do. 35c.; 71 do. 34½c.; 76 do. 34c.; 46 do. 33½c.; 50 do. 33c.; 28 do. 32½c.; 174 do. 32c.; 154 do. 31½c.; 41 do. 31c.; 43 do. 30½c.; 200 do. 30c.; 10 cases do. 36c.; 8 do. 50c.; 107 do. boxes do. 40½c.

Gunpowder—9 half chests at 56½c.; 7 do. 50c.; 6 do. 47½c.; 13 do. 46½c.; 71 do. 46½c.; 20 do. 36½c.; 10 do. 36c.; 105 do. 35c.; 92 do. 34c.; 26 do. 33c.; 32 do. 32½c.; 70 do. 32c.; 20 do. 31c.; 50 do. 30.

Imperial—12 half chests at 51½c.; 5 do. 50½c.; 13 do. 50c.; 5 do. 46c.; 8 do. 45½c.; 23 do. 47c.; 12 do. 46c.; 6 do. 43½c.; 10 do. 40½c.; 11 do. 40c.; 18 do. 39½c.; 14 do. 36½c.; 15 do. 36c.; 13 do. 35½c.; 21 do. 35c.; 25 do. 34c.; 26 do. 33½c.; 27 do. 33c.; 23 cases do. 57½c.

Hyson Thunkay—23 half chests at 32c.; 53 do. 32½c.; 125 do. 32½c.; 50 do. 32c.; 56 do. 33½c.; 20 do. 31½c.; 100 do. 32c.; 50 do. 31½c.; 145 do. 31c.; 14 do. 30½.

Hyson Skin—13 chests at 16½c.; 17 do. 16c.; 34 hf. do. 26c.; 20 do. 21c.; 24 do. 18c.

TOBACCO—Is in fair demand, but the small stocks and high prices check sales. The sales since Friday last have reached only 94 hhds. Kentucky and Maysville at 7½c.@12c.; 140 cases Seed Leaf at 5½c.@12½c.; 41 Florida at 12½c.@18c.; 416 bales Cuba at 15c.@18c.; 65 Havana at 22c.@42½c.; with 112 Sienfuegos, and 110 Yara, on private terms.

MONTHLY STATEMENT OF STOCK OF SPANISH TOBACCO.

	Hav.	Cuba.	Segos.	Yara.	Cien.
Stock, Mar. 1, '55, bales	1,187	2,775	515	113	
Received since, bales	1,561	464	121	100	
Total, bales	2,748	3,239	131	615	113
Sales to Mar. 30, bales	1,191	681		195	
Stock, Mar. 31, '55, bales	1,557	2,518	131	420	113

WHISKY—Is in improved demand at prime prices. About 500 bbls. Ohio and Prison changed hands at 32c. @32c. ⅌ gallon.

FREIGHTS—The Port Liverpool, by sail, has engaged and include some Cotton at 5-16d. ⅌ lb.; the port of Portsmouth, some of the Cotton at 3-16d. ⅌ lb.; the port of Portsmouth, some of the Cotton at 3-16d. ⅌ lb.; the port of Havre, 40c. ⅌ bale; the port of Bremen, 5-16d. ⅌ lb. Grain, 6d. ⅌ bushel. For Coastwise, the shipments were light and rates nominally the same. For other ports we heard of nothing particularly new.

Retail Market Prices.

The retail market rates are much higher the present than last week. Cattle being very scarce, Fresh Meats are dearer. BEEF ranges from 12½c. to 18c.; VEAL from 10c. to 14c. ⅌ lb., while Veal Cutlets cannot be procured for less than 18c. ⅌ lb. MUTTON, 12½c.@14c. ⅌ lb.; Mutton Chops, 16c. ⅌ lb. PORK, 11c.@12½c. ⅌ lb.

In SALT MEATS no special change is noticeable. Salt Pork, Sausages, Lard, and Hams, (average price,) each sell at 12½c. ⅌ lb. Beef Tongues, 75c. each.

VEGETABLES, likewise, are less plenty, somewhat higher, and in good demand. Onions, 33c.@37½c. ⅌ half-peck; Carrots, 75c.@87½c. ⅌ basket; White Turnips, 37½c. ⅌ bushel; Beets, 75c. ⅌ basket; Cabbage, 12½c.@25c. each; Parsley, 12½c.@15c. ⅌ bushel; Salad, 10c.@12½c. ⅌ dozen; Radishes, 12½c. ⅌ bunch.

POTATOES are becoming dearer, as the season advances. Mr. Mitchell to the PROPRIETORS of the SWEDISH HAIR CREATOR, will be promptly attended to. Depot, No. 308 Broadway, corner of White-st. Price $1.

TAKE.—Taxes can be paid on lands located in Illinois and Wisconsin, Iowa, Arkansas, Missouri, at my office, G. G. SHUFELDT, No. 8 Nassau-st., two doors from Wall-st. New-York.

NOTICE.—The creditors of ROBERT GILMOR, deceased, prior to August, 1854, will present their claims properly authenticated, to the undersigned.

M. C. MORGAN, No. 68 West-st.

NEW-YORK CITY BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

The following list contains of prominent Houses in each line of Business:

BOOT GOODS.

American and Foreign Silks.

BOWEN, McNAMEE & CO. (late A. Jon.) 112 Broadway.

Berlin Wool, Embroidery Silks, Patterns, Stamps, Buttons, Ladies' Dress Trimmings, Gold and Silver Articles for Regalia.

KOHNAAT BROS., (Supersuccessors to Johnson & Gentleman's Furnishing Goods.

J. M. DAVIES, JONES & CO., late A. Mead, 32 Wall-st.

C. S. MATCH & CO., (Lapre and Match), 80 Chambers-st.

Agricultural Warehouse.

R. L. ALLEN (late A. B. Allen & Co.) 189 and 191 Water-st.

Artificial Flowers and Feathers—New Styles.

JAMES TUCKER, (Importer and Wholesale Dealer,) 184 Broadway. Bridal Wreaths for the million.

Architects.

JOHN W. FITCH.....442 Broadway, corner Bleecker-st.

F. DIAPER.....20 Wall-st.

American Lamps and Gas Fixtures.

DEITZ, BRO. & CO. (Manufacturers).....124 William-st.

American and Foreign Rubber Goods.

UNION INDIA RUBBER CO.....Manufactory, 41 John-st.

Advertising Agents.

S. M. PETTENGILL & CO.....119 Nassau-st.

Architecture.

HOWARD DANIELS (Landscape Gardener)...257 Broad'y.

American Saddles, Harness, Trunks, &c.

B. M. SPOKE, (late and Mand.), 232 Broadway, cor. 12th-st.

Bookbinders and Publishers.

A. S. BARNES & CO. (National School Series) No. 51 John-st.

Brown & Allen's Premium Piano-Fortes.

FISHER & WOOD, (late Atz, Jun. &c. 423 Broadway, corner Howard-st. Pianos and Melodeons from best makers.

Blacking and Inks.—Dunlap's Vegetable.

C. C. EVERITT, (Sole Proprietor.)—Manufacturer and Importer. 58 Gold-st. The boxes of Blacking can be had in every variety, in machinery, cheaper than any other the cheapest; also, Dressing Tin Ware in general.

Drugs, Chemicals, Paints, Oils, Dyes, &c.

KINSLEY & DARLING, (Wholesale Dealers) 62 Vesey-st.

Daguerreotypes.

J. GURNEY.....No. 289 Broadway. The oldest and most extensive in the United States.

Defiance Salamander Safes, and Griffin's Defiance Locks and Cross Bars.

BORT. M. PATRICK, (Manufacturer).....No. 183 Pearl-st.

Dyeing Establishment.

BARNETT, REPHENS & CO., Staten Island Family Dyeing Establishment, 3 John-st.

Doors, Sashes and Blinds.

N. P. KIMBALL, (Wholesale and Retail.)...19 Rockaway-st.

Engravers, (Wood.)

J. W. ORR, (the last work done here).....19 Nassau-st.

W. HOWLAND...220 Broadway, 1 door above Astor House.

Encaustic Tiles and Gerstaker Chimney Tops.

MILLER, COATES & YOULE, (Importers)...210 Pearl-st.

Engravers, (Card.) Also, Stationery.

HICKS & APPLICE...209 Broadway, corner of Walker-st.

French Window Glass.

J. H. POILLON & CO. (Importers).....34 Burling-st.

Fishing Tackle.

J. R. CROOKE & CO. (Imp'rs and Manuf'rs)...80 Fulton-st.

Fancy Goods, Combs, Buttons, Cutlery, Jewelry.

GARDINER & LYON, (Imp'rs and Jobbers,) 180 Fulton-st.

Grinstones.

J. C. WHITNEY & CO.....4 South, and 58 Washington-st.

Grain and Fender Makers.

WM. H. JACKSON, (formerly W. & N. Jackson's Sons,) No. 201 Broadway, one door above 19th-st.

Gold Leaf and Gold Foil.

J. L. WAUGH.....112 Franklin-st.

Hardware and Nails.

J. DENNISTOUN & CO.....32 Beekman-st.

Hats, Caps and Straw Goods.

C. W. & J. READ, (Manufacturers and Wholesale Dealers.) No. 109 Chambers-st.

Hardware, Cutlery, Edge Tools, &c.

C. S. LITTLE, (Gen. & General Dealer,) 22 & 24 Fulton-st.

India Rubber Shoes, Whips, Clothing & Belts.

NEWARK INDIA RUBBER Manuf. Co., 19 Maiden-lane.

Boot and Gaz Bazaar.

From 200 to 500 Boots always on hand. A liberal discount allowed to those who buy to sell again. SHEGERSOLL'S 159 South-st.

Lightning Rods.

A. M. QUIMBY & SON, 133 East 27th, and 119 Nassau-st.

LYON'S Manufacturing Co. Otis' Improved Patent Lightning Conductors for buildings and ships. (Otis' Patent) 7 Gold-st.

Lithographers.

GEORGE HAYWARD.....128 Water-st.

Looking Glasses and Picture Frames.

JOHN S. WILLARD.....446 Pearl-st., near Chatham.

Lamps, Fluids, Burning Fluid and Camphene.

CHARLES STARR, Jr. & CO.....117 Fulton-st.

Looking Glasses, Picture Frames, &c.

RICHARDS, KINGSLAND & CO.....130 Chambers-st.

Law Booksellers and Publishers.

BANKS, GOULD & CO.....144 Nassau-st.

Musical Instruments.

CARGILL & CO. (Imp'rs and Manuf.).....47 Maiden-lane

Oil Cloths, (Cent. Merchants and Manufacturers.)

ALFRO & HOYT.....70 John-st., and 20, 22 and 23 Platt-st.

Oil and Stearine Candles.

R. G. MITCHELL & CO.....118 Wall-st.

Patents, Oils, &c.

RAYNOLDS & DEVOE.....168 and 169 Fulton-st.

Paper Warehouse.

CYRUS W. FIELD & CO., (Wholesale Dealers).11 Cliff-st.

Fine Inked Tin and Japanned Ware.

GEO. HODGETS (Manuf.).....139 William-st.

Paper for Rolls and Rooms.

EUGENE ELY.....13 Fulton-st., 2d door below Gold.

Promissory Notes

AND OTHER NEGOTIABLE PAPERS, Sold on Commission by

D. M. FARNUM, No. 6 Johnson-court) Wall-st.

Ship Bread and Crackers.

R. TITUS & CO.....202 Washington-st.

E. TREADWELL & SONS.....275 Washington, and 264 Front-st.

Toys and Fancy Goods.

J. ASHTON & CO.....84 Maiden-lane, and 20 Liberty-st.

JOLLEY & THEBS, (Tire Works.).....40 Maiden-lane.

Watches, Jewelry and Fancy Goods.

PLATT & BROTHERS, (Imp'rs & Manuf.), 20 Maiden-lane.

Window and Plate Glass, (French and English.)

F. HOPKINS & BROS. (Importers).....48 Beekman-st.

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NEWSPAPER ADVERTISING.

A. N. PETTENGILL & CO., Rs. 119 Nassau-st., New-York, are authorized agents for the following and other good and responsible newspapers, and will contract for Advertisements in them on as favorable terms as any other agents, or the publishers themselves, and will make a saving of time and expense to the advertisers who do business through them. They select the best papers, and advertisers can depend on the very lowest prices, and always keep the interest of their customers in view. Merchants are invited to call on them.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

IMPORTANT TO PHYSICIANS.—A Physician in a highly respectable and good paying Practice, desirous of retiring, would introduce to his patients a successor. The town is one of the pleasantest and most rapidly improving in the immediate vicinity of New-York. The business and fees are in a good location, in the best business street, and to a gentleman possessing proper qualifications and a little means, it presents an opening that could not be surpassed. Inquire at Mr. TURNBULL'S Bookstore, No. 372 Hudson-st., New-York.

GROCERY TO LET—STOCK AND FIXTURES FOR SALE.—The long established and well-known family grocery store, situated on the corner of 8th-av. and 16th-st., now occupied by the subscriber, is offered, in good capacity and some capital, such an opportunity rarely presents itself. The only reason for selling is the somewhat impaired health of the proprietor, and his wish to retire from business. Apply to WILLIAM JOHNS, on the premises.

SPECIAL OR ACTIVE PARTNER WANTED.—In an importing and manufacturing business realizing good profits, a large amount of the sales being for cash, amount required from $2,000 to $10,000. The business affords a good opportunity for investment in an established and permanent business. Address J. R. M., office of the *Daily Times*.

HARDWARE.—For sale, in Brooklyn, the stock of a hardware store. The business has been carried on successfully for ten years by the present owners. A term of five years of the premises at a very moderate rent will be granted to the purchaser. Apply on the premises, No. 216 Pacific-st.

TO BUSINESS MEN.—An old established Retail Stand for sale, with a well arranged Stock, Fixtures, Lease of building, and in an excellent location, yearly improving, amounts doing a good business. Any one desirous of entering into business will find this a rare chance. Address TRADE, *Daily Times* office for particulars.

YACHT FOR SALE.—Sloop yacht CURLEW, of twelve tons measurement, five years old, well built in every respect, for sale. A great bargain. Would make a good market boat. Can be seen just above the turnpike bridge, Newark, N. J. F. VAN WAGENEN.

OFFICE FOR INTRODUCTION and sale of patents

New-York Daily Times.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, APRIL 4, 1855.

☞ S. R. LOVELL, Boston, Ms., is agent for the DAILY TIMES at that place. Single copies, or by the week or month, can be had by applying to him.

☞ The TIMES can be had at an early hour of JACOB LAWRENCE, No. 69 Myrtle-avenue, Brooklyn, where advertisements for the Daily or Weekly will be received.

To Correspondents.

Anonymous communications will receive no attention. All letters pertaining to news, facts must be accompanied by the writer's name, not for publication, but as a guarantee of the good faith of the parties. We cannot undertake to return manuscripts that may be not fitted for publication.

Communications containing detached news items from the quarters of the world, is solicited. If used, it will be liberally paid for.

The Times for California.

THE TIMES FOR CALIFORNIA will be issued To-MORROW MORNING, in ample season for the mails per steamship *George Law*. It will contain a complete Summary of Domestic and Foreign Intelligence since the sailing of the last steamer; Editorial Articles on current topics; News Items of interest from all parts of the United States; full Commercial Summaries, Reports of Public Meetings, Marriages, Deaths, &c. Price, in wrappers ready for mailing, 6¼ cents per copy.

☞ The Know Nothings elected their entire ticket in Ogdensburg, yesterday.

☞ NEAL Dow, of Maine Law fame, was elected Mayor of Portland yesterday.

☞ The Know Nothings were successful in the Elmira (N. Y.) Charter election yesterday.

☞ The returns from Iowa, as far as received, indicate the success of the Prohibitory Liquor Law.

☞ The girl ROSETTA, claimed as a slave in Cincinnati, has been delivered to her new guardian appointed by the Court.

☞ So far as the returns of the election of the Vermont State Censors have been received the Know-Nothings are ahead.

☞ At the Municipal elections at Annapolis yesterday, the Know-Nothings were successful.

☞ A large fire was raging in the pines at South Amboy yesterday. Several buildings were destroyed.

☞ The election for Mayor in the city of Columbia, South Carolina, on the 3d of April, resulted in the success of the Know Nothing candidate.

☞ At the Schenectady Municipal Election, held yesterday, the Know-Nothings elected their entire ticket by a large majority.

☞ Colonel LEWIS L. TAYLOR, of Mississippi, a clerk in the office of the First Auditor, is said to have forged the name of the Secretary of War to notes amounting to some ten or twenty thousand dollars.

☞ In a Democratic County Convention, held in Philadelphia yesterday, the members suspected of Know-Nothingism were examined under oath. Those who refused to answer were expelled.

☞ An extensive glass factory in the town of Progress, N. J., was blown down on Monday during the gale. Twenty-five of the workmen were buried beneath the ruins, most of whom are believed to be dead.

☞ The Tompkins Blues, one of our best military companies, were received by the National Guards of Easton, Pennsylvania, yesterday, in a very cordial manner. They are to remain several days, as guests of the Guards.

☞ The result of the recent election in Cincinnatti is not yet known; neither is the extent of the injury done by the rioters stated with certainty by our telegraphic agent there. The rival candidates are FARREN, Democrat, and TAYLOR, Know-Nothing. FARREN, as the votes have been counted, has about 400 majority; but a fraud is said to have been discovered in one of the Wards which gave FARREN about 300 votes. If the vote of that Ward is thrown out, TAYLOR will have a majority. There was no rioting in addition to what was reported in yesterday's TIMES, but it is believed that ten or twelve persons were mortally wounded during the day's disturbances.

Last evening there was great excitement again. The cannon had been retaken privately by the foreigners, and the Americans had sent a Committee to demand its delivery, or they would take it by force. The excitement was on the increase when our dispatch closed.

The Temperance Bill Passed.

The Temperance bill was passed by the Senate yesterday, after an animated debate, by the following vote:

YEAS—Messrs. Bishop, Bradford, Butts, W. Clark, Z. Clark, Dunforth, Dickinson, Dorrance, Field, Goodwin, Halsey, Hitchcock, Hopkins, Munroe, Putnam, Richards, Robertson, Shaull, Walker, Whitney, Williams—21.

NAYS—Messrs. Barnard, Barr, Brooks, Crosby, Hutchins, Lansing, Pratt, Spencer, Storing, Watts, Yost—11

Whig and Know-Nothing Triumph in Connecticut.

Additional returns from Connecticut indicate a general triumph of the Whig and Know-Nothing combination. The vote for MINOR, the Know-Nothing candidate for Governor, is, as we yesterday intimated it would be, larger than that of any of the others, but not large enough to insure his election by the people. His election by the Legislature is certain. All the Whig and Know-Nothing Congressmen are believed to be elected. Of the twenty-one State Senators elected, twenty are claimed as Whigs and Know-Nothings. The same parties have a majority in the House of Representatives. The Congressmen elected are as follows:

In the 1st District, CLARK, K. N. Whig.
In the 2d District, WOODBURY, W. and K. N.
In the 3d District, DEAN, W. K. N. and F. S.
In the 4th District, WELCH, K. N. Whig.

They are all anti-Administration men.

California.

The California news graphically outlined in our paper of yesterday morning is furnished in full to-day by the mails of the *Star of the West*. The financial affairs of California look no brighter yet. None of the suspended houses have resumed. The heavy rains have worked wonders in the mining districts and business in those regions is brisk enough. The Kern River miners draw as well as at first.

The Legislature has spent much time upon a bill to suppress gambling. Another to prevent Sabbath breaking, and still another to abate the nuisance of houses of ill fame. Moreover, 20,000 petitioners, it is thought, have sent up their prayer to the Legislature for a stringent Prohibitory Liquor Law. Six months ago the Temperance organ in the State announced officially that there were 8,000 pledged temperance men in California. Now their number is estimated at 20,000—a rapid and wonderful progress in the Temperance reform. The San Francisco *News* speaks thus on the subject:

The most marked revolution in this particular has taken place in the mining counties. In several of these counties there are as many as eight and ten divisions of the Sons of Temperance, and their number is rapidly increasing. The many bloody fights, sudden deaths, and the loss of money at the numerous drinking and gambling saloons, scattered over the country by the miners, appear to have aroused the people to the dangers which surround them. Many persons not heretofore friendly to the passage of the Maine Liquor Law, as well as others who are still opposed to the very stringent provisions of that act, feel that they should provide some means of counteracting the pernicious influence of these public drinking establishments upon the peace, health and morals of the people.

This is indeed curious news. But Californians are rapid people. They do things the day they begin them. When they get a start on they are sure to go. As they have been loose, there is no doubt that when they come to mend their habits they will make a tight job of it,—and we should not be surprised to hear that before the next session of the Legislature adjourns, California was added to the company of States that have prohibited with stringent penalties the sale of liquor. So mote it be.

Mr. Fillmore and the Lobos Islands Affair.

It is quite generally known that the authorities at Washington are preparing a case upon which to ask of the Peruvian Government suitable indemnity to E. G. BENSON, of this City, for losses sustained by him, arising out of his unfortunate Lobos Island Guano speculation, and public attention is thus again drawn to the subject. Recent developments have very much changed the character of Mr. BENSON's claim, in the estimation of the community. At first it was viewed as a bold and unprincipled speculation, having no honest basis, and was universally decried. In the new light shed upon it, this claim certainly seems well worthy of careful scrutiny before it shall be condemned.

It will be remembered that during the Administration of Mr. FILLMORE, one Captain JEWETT drew out from Mr. WEBSTER—then Secretary of State—a letter viewing the Lobos Islands as derelict territory, and declaring the guano deposits found upon them to be free to citizens of any and all nations who might choose to collect and carry them away. Acting under this implied pledge of protection, Mr. BENSON chartered numerous ships, and sent them out to the Lobos Islands *fully prepared to remove the deposits in great quantities*. But Peru stepped in and set up *her* claim to the Islands; and, as our Government failed to sustain the letter of Capt. JEWETT by instant and decisive action, of course the enterprise fell through.

Mr. BENSON immediately preferred a claim at Washington against the Government of the United States for damages accruing from its failure to afford the protection to its citizen and his rights which is the duty of the Government. This claim was scouted at once, and on all hands; and the chief argument made against it was the *assertion* that Mr. WEBSTER's letter to Capt. JEWETT was an unofficial document, which could not bind the Government in the slightest degree, either in law or in equity. Not long since it was stated on behalf of Mr. BENSON, that the WEBSTER-JEWETT letter was approved and endorsed by President FILLMORE. This the Buffalo *Commercial Advertiser* denied a few days ago, with a great deal of positiveness, much to the surprise of gentlemen who are aware of the relations subsisting between that journal and the late President, and who *knew the truth of that the Commercial so flatly* denied. Our Buffalo cotemporary now confesses its error and admits that Mr. FILLMORE *did* approve the JEWETT letter,—a very important admission both for Mr. BENSON and the country.

The facts are these: Mr. WEBSTER wrote the JEWETT letter and submitted the rough draft to Mr. FILLMORE, by whom it was endorsed, "approved April 2, 1852," and signed. When Mr. WEBSTER went to Marshfield, a few *weeks before he died, he took this draft with* him. During its absence from the State Department search was made for it by order of Mr. FILLMORE, and as it was nowhere to be found, it was undoubtedly supposed to have been lost or destroyed. Recently it was found by the executors of the deceased statesman, and by them returned to the State Department, where it is now safely on file, to be produced when required. The discovery of this document *fixes* the responsibility of the Government for the consequences of the JEWETT letter, in-so-far as such a letter can *involve responsibility*.

But Mr. BENSON urges a claim also against the Government of Peru. When the latter asserted title to the Lobos Islands, an arrangement was at once entered into by the respective representatives of that country and of the United States, by which the Peruvian Government agreed to load all the vessels which Mr. BENSON had chartered, with guano, at certain fixed rates. This arrangement, he complains, was never carried out, and the consequence is his serious embarrassment if not financial ruin. It is his claim for damages in consequence of this breach of contract which the Department is now preparing to send to Peru for action; and if the Government of the latter desires to take a course least likely to involve trouble and perplexity, it will be likely to seek a compromise of some sort with Mr. BENSON at an early day.

Fewer Fires.

A little wholesome legislation has a lasting influence on the morals of a community. It perpetuates the old terror of Damocles; it awakens the perceptions to the vision of the naked sword suspended by the treacherous thread, and ready to descend at any moment with fatal precision. Justice without terror is a mere word. All laws, spiritual and human, must be feared, or daily infraction will be a consequence. Among others who have been vastly benefited by the judicial solicitude of Grand Juries, we may safely refer to those stolcs of modern society—the Insurance Companies. Public morality was in a fair way of being undermined by the enervating influence of their paid up capital. In an unintentional and certainly disinterested manner, they were supplying the means for a broad system of extravagant dissipation unparalleled in history. There were persons of unscrupulous and easily led-away temperaments who, when they became possessed of a policy of Insurance, were to all intents and purposes possessed of a demon. They yearned for fire and sulphurous fumes with the eagerness of the Red Gentleman in *Der Freischutz*. While this state of things continued fires were the daily bread of the Press. The itemizer of City fires had an overwhelming occupation. From the 1st of March to the 1st of May he had no rest, but like the sorrel horse of Virginia was supposed to sleep standing. He had to make short visits to all the Wards with the conscientious punctuality of a New-Year's caller. He was forever immersed in figures, and talked of twenty thousand in this office and twenty thousand in that, as if dollars were nothing to Insurance companies, and as if they would be rather pleased than otherwise at a good round total. The profession of the itemizer has since been ruined by the decision and firmness of the Grand Jury. What fires now occur are mostly accidental, and are overcome speedily by the activity of the department. Wholesome administration of the laws has done it. The finest fire company in the City cannot compare with the twelve influential gentlemen who are now holding their levees in the salon of the Criminal Court. They can stop fires without wasting water, breath or temper.

Half of those which happened under the old *regime* were consequential rather than accidental,—resulting from the proximity of the 1st of May more than from the carelessness of individuals. Some people who had confused ideas as to the impropriety of setting fire to houses, were in the habit of burning their old furniture and putting up with new at the expense of the Insurance Companies, rather than submit to the annoyance and extortion of City cartmen. There were many advantages in thus exchanging "old lamps for new," and the system would have been perpetuated, without doubt, had it been equally agreeable all round. But it was not. History—according to CHARLES LAMB—furnishes us with a parallel case. Roast pig was first discovered, says that eminent authority, by a wealthy Chinese citizen, whose house happened to be destroyed by fire. He was so overcome by the gastronomic sensation occasioned by the calamity, that he immediately burned down all his other houses in order that he might gloat over the remains of other pigs. The luxury was an expensive one, but that didn't matter; every one who had a pig set fire to his house for the privilege of eating him crisp. At length the Grand Jury of the Celestial land put a stop to the madness. If—and that is precisely what is being done here—instead of pig you read policy, (that being the modern pig at which every one tried to take a private nibble,) you will understand why the process was no more acceptable now than in those remote days. An example had to be made; the sword descended with fell certainty, and a wholesome terror possessed the minds of all other pig—or policy—holders.

There has undoubtedly been a great and sudden reduction in the number of fires. This wholesome result has been facilitated by the Insurance Companies themselves. Under the oppressive patronage of the 1st of *May system they gave some unpleasant indications* of "caving in." Policy holders thought therefore, wisely enough, that it would be more prudent and economical to cart away their old traps than to burn them—at all events until the Companies could afford to pay for new ones. Besides, burning furniture has become a little dangerous, for although it does not matter so long as the Insurance Companies only are the sufferers, it becomes unpleasant when you are likely to be *"sent up" for the indulgence*; and the authorities have been preternaturally watchful since commitments were obtained.

There will doubtless be other occasions for instilling into the minds of the unscrupulous some additional lessons of a stern and salutary character. More examples are wanted, and they are at hand. A charge of arson in the first degree will be investigated by the Grand Jury during the present session, followed by others of less importance. When these cases and similar ones have been disposed of with judicial stringency, New-York and Brooklyn will free themselves from the reproach that one-third of their disgraceful fires are the result of incendiarism.

There is actually as much difficulty in bringing home cases of this kind, that when an instance of a different character is discovered, it behooves every one in the community to rejoice at the prospect of a speedy and certain example. Elsewhere we publish the particulars of a most dastardly attempt to fire a large wooden building filled with boarders. The incentive was a policy of insurance for $200. For this beggarly amount the culprit was willing to endanger the lives of even women and children, to rob them of their little all and to turn them into the street roofless and penniless. For such villainy there should be no mercy—no mitigation. The man charged with it was the occupant of a single room. He had parted with all the furniture excepting a sofa. As this was scarcely sufficient to make a good fire, he stripped the paper from the walls, saturated it with camphene, moistened old rags with the same fluid, placed them under the sofa, on the window sills, everywhere; fired them, and then coolly walked out to take a drink. Probably experiencing a desire to know when the house was burned down, he left word with his landlord that if wanted, he could be found in an adjacent lager-bier saloon. He was found there, and may *now* be found in the Tombs.

☞ The great four-mile race against time between *Lecomte* and *Lexington* for $20,000, at New-Orleans, on the 2d inst., was won by the latter in seven minutes and nineteen seconds.

Steamboat Inconveniences.

The proprietors of our small steamboats generally shovel their passengers in and out upon a narrow plank, almost at the risk of life.

Many ladies are for this cause actually afraid to travel in them.

Passenger-planks should be not only wide, but furnished with hand-rails.

They should also be so constructed that by resting on stanchions they could at any tide enable a lady to enter or leave such boats with safety.

GRAND CONCERT.—We would call attention to the Concert to be given by the Quartette and Organist of the Reformed Dutch Church, Twenty-third-street, announced for Wednesday evening next, April 4, in that edifice. The selections are admirable and will, no doubt, be rendered in a worthy manner by the *artistes*. The programme will be found in another column.

STATE AFFAIRS.

LEGISLATIVE PROCEEDINGS.

Special Correspondence of the N. Y. Daily Times.

ALBANY, Tuesday April 3.

The House this morning was entirely engaged in discussing the bill to appoint Commissioners to select a site for a second Lunatic Asylum. The main point appeared to be, not the propriety of having a second institution, but a contest about where it should be located, which was supposed to turn upon the locality of the persons named as Commissioners. Finally the House so amended as to strike out all the names mentioned in the bill, and so leaving the selection of Commissioners to the Governor. In this shape the bill was ordered to a third reading.

Nothing else was done in the House worth mentioning.

AMENDING THE CHARTER.

Senator CROSBY obtained unanimous consent to submit a bill to amend the Charter of the City of New-York. On his motion the bill was referred to the Committee of the whole. Afterwards, Mr. SPENCER moved a reconsideration of the reference, and that his motion should lay upon the table. Still later, on motion of Mr. CROSBY, the resolution to reconsider was taken from the table, and thereupon arose a long and animated discussion, in which personal feelings, political opinions, party preference, became deeply involved, as will be manifest from the reported debates.

Mr. CROSBY called from the table the motion to refer to the Committee of the whole the bill to amend the Charter of the City of New-York. Agreed to.

Mr. CROSBY moved to refer the bill to a Select Committee.

Mr. DANFORTH moved to amend by referring the bill to the New-York delegation.

Mr. CROSBY was as much in favor of having the City of New-York well governed as the Senator from the Fourth. He had a large personal interest there. He withdrew his motion to reconsider the vote sending the bill to the Committee of the Whole.

Mr. BROOKS renewed the motion, and characterized the effort made here as a shameless wrong upon the City of New-York.

Mr. DICKINSON thought it not worth while to get into a passion about this matter. He read from the address of the Mayor of New-York City, in the matter of the police of that City, as to its being "susceptible of improvement." That is just what we are after. The City of New-York needs reformation, and it can only be done by the Legislature of the State. He should never go to "Hindoos" to ask what ought to be done in reference to the City of New-York even. The bill proposed to give the police to each political party—that both might be represented, and not selected for their merely political qualifications.

Mr. CROSBY alluded to the loud lamentations on every side on the announcement that Mr. WOOD was elected Mayor of New-York. He has reformed many abuses, notwithstanding those lamentations. He believed that Mr. WOOD on the 1st of January was Mr. WOOD to-day. It was impossible for the leopard to change his spots. He alluded to his removals from office, and claimed that he was endeavoring to make a party tool of the police. All he desired was the power. He disclaimed in his address against the present police laws of the City—he was to eradicate politics from the department. We propose to aid him, and leave the appointment in the control of the two great political parties. He alluded to the course he had taken. It was a parliamentary rule that a bill should not go to a Select Committee who were known opponents of the measure. Will the Senator from the Sixth (Mr. BROOKS) tell us what party he represents?

Mr. BROOKS—On this bill, Sir, I represent no party, but the welfare of the City of New-York. Mr. B. went on to say that this very bill proposed to select the police by politicians, from politicians in that City. He alluded to the petitions against any change in the police law of New-York City, and stated that the brother and father of the Senator from the Eleventh (Mr. CROSBY) had signed that protest. The Senator ought to have some regard for his kin, if not for the Senators from New-York.

Mr. DICKINSON, after alluding to the provisions of the bill and the various phases the question had assumed, sent to the Chair what purports to be, or is, the oath of the Know-Nothings, requesting that it be read. *The Clerk read it.* Mr. D. then asked the Senator from the Sixth (Mr. BROOKS) if he took that oath?

Mr. BROOKS—None of your business. You have your answer.

Mr. DICKINSON *characterized the oath as a most infernal one.* Profess to live in a Christian land, and refuse to answer whether you have taken such an oath or not! It was with an eye upon that oath, that he stated that he would not cross that Chamber to consult with any man who, as a "Hindoo," had taken such an oath. He was not ashamed to own his party. He was a Whig. His colors were nailed to the mast. His party proscribed no man nor set of men because of their religious tenets.

Mr. WHITNEY stated that the bill provided to amend the entire Charter of the City of New-York; it provided for two elections, Spring and Fall, and an entire reorganization of the police of the City. He characterized the bill as having been brought in in a surreptitious manner. (Mr. CROSBY doubted if the Senator knew the meaning of the word.) Mr. W. would take care of that, and was responsible for it. It was a revolutionary bill, introduced as a mere police bill. It was a party measure solely.

Mr. BROOKS read from statistics to show how much "Hindooism" there was in the Police Department of New-York City. Policemen were now appointed during good behavior.

Mr. CROSBY—How happens it that the terms of some have expired lately?

Mr. BROOKS—Formerly they were appointed for four years; now during good conduct. Hence, the terms of those appointed under the old law occasionally expire.

Mr. DICKINSON stated that the argument of the Senator from the Fourth was that this bill was revolutionary in its character. He would show that it was not. He read from the recommendation of Mayor WOOD to separate the election of municipal officers from the general election.

It was charged that this was a covert act. It was not so. It was regularly introduced, and was for the Senate to say what should be done with the bill.

Mr. BRADFORD called for the date of the communication from which the Senator from the Twenty-ninth read.

Mr. DICKINSON—January, 1854.

Mr. SPENCER supposed it was the Mayor's first Message. Nearly every letter he received from the City closed with "Don't change the Police Law."

Mr. CROSBY remarked that the Senator (Mr. SPENCER) must be aware that the remonstrance was against the Police bill which originated in the other House—not against this. Allusion had been made to him, as not conforming his vote or action to the request of his father or brother. He had responsibilities to discharge, and whether his conduct met their approval or not it mattered little, unless he was convinced.

Senator BARR briefly vindicated the character of the Common Council that had been thrown out of office by the passage of the Reform Charter, and denounced the manner in which that Charter had been obtained.

Mr. BROOKS characterized the progress of this bill thus far as most extraordinary and unprecedented.

Mr. CROSBY had been waiting an opportunity several days to introduce the bill. The course was not the ordinary one. His motion to refer to the Committee of the Whole would have given the Senators from that City full opportunity to examine the bill.

Mr. BROOKS further contended that the course was most unusual.

Mr. WHITNEY considered that a bill to amend the Charter of the City of New-York, ought to come from that City.

Mr. DICKINSON, at the risk of being thought impertinent and a countryman by the Senator from the Fourth, (Mr. WHITNEY,) would say that this bill, as he understood it, proposed to take from the Mayor of that City the power to make police officers, and give it to two from each party. He hoped it would go to a Select Committee to report upon.

Finally, the motion to reconsider was carried, and the bill referred to the Committee on cities and villages, which is composed of Hon. MARK SPENCER, of New-York City, Hon. GEORGE YOST, of Montgomery, and ABRAHAM H. WALKER, of Chautauque. This is certainly an impartial and high-toned Committee, that will certainly give to the subject such a consideration as the importance of the question demands. I understand that the Committee will meet at an early day for the purpose of hearing parties for and against the proposed amendments, and I have not the least doubt that the measure will be reported substantially as it was referred to the Committee, and I judge so from the inherent strength and manifest propriety of that which is proposed.

THE PROPOSED AMENDMENTS.

I have had but a hasty glance at the proposed amendments. They propose to abolish the present Board of Councilmen and Board of Aldermen—and in their place create a Board of Aldermen to be made up of one person elected from each Ward, to be the subordinate branch, and a Board of Councilmen to be composed of fifteen persons elected from fifteen equally populated districts. The Heads of Departments are to be appointed by the concurrent vote of the two Boards thus created.

The Police Department to be under the control of a Board of Police Commissioners, consisting of the Mayor, JAMES F. FERREDON, JAMES M. SWEENEY, and WELCOME R. BURRS. The future organization of the Department is made up as follows: Immediately after the Charter election to be held under this act on the second Tuesday of April, 1857, and the county canvass of the votes, it shall be the duty of the Mayor of said City to appoint the person who shall have received the number of votes for the office of Mayor next highest to the one declared elected, to be a member of the said Board of Police Commissioners in the place of JAMES F. FERREDON, and forthwith to file a certificate of such appointment in the County Clerk's office; and such person so appointed shall enter upon the discharge of the duties of his office on the second Tuesday of May thereafter. At the regular Charter election to be held on the second Tuesday in April, 1859, the people shall elect a member of said Board of Police Commissioners in place of JAMES M. SWEENEY. No ballot for such member shall be counted having more than one name. Immediately after such election and the county canvass of the votes given thereat, the person having the greatest number of votes for such office shall be declared elected; and it shall be the duty of the Mayor thereupon to appoint the person who shall have received the next highest number of votes to the one declared elected to be another member of said Board in place of WELCOME R. BURRS.

THE KANSAS LEAGUE.

I notice in the lobby the Vice President of the "American Settlement Company," Dr. J. E. SHONGRAS, who is here with a view of promoting the Kansas Aid movement. He proposes to lecture here, if the attention of legislators can be secured, amid the excitement and hurrah of the closing of the session. He has just returned from Maryland, where I understand he was very favorably received, and in such manner as contrasted strongly with the proceedings of the Missourians in Kansas. Dr. SHONGRAS, after closing his labors here, will make a tour of the State, lecturing on the objects of the Aid Society. I bespeak for him the favorable attention of the friends of Freedom. J. B. S.

Court of Appeals.

ALBANY, Tuesday, April 3.

No. 31 concluded. No. 24 argued.

CALENDAR FOR APRIL 4—Nos. 25, 27, 23, 15, 32, 37, 39, 13, 19, 44.

TAMMANY HALL AND CUBA.

Wars and Rumors of Wars.

The third regular meeting of the Young Men's Democratic Republican General Committee was held last evening at Tammany Hall. After perfecting the organization of the Committee, amending the bye-laws, &c.; and in the absence of other political matter, the subject of Cuba and our relations with Spain was taken up and fully discussed.

Mr. H. P. CARR, Chairman of the Committee, offered the following spicy resolutions. We hope the Executive will survive the shock:

Resolved, That we heartily concur with the Democratic Associations of this City and State in the expression which they have universally given of the general sentiment of the party on the relationship with Spain; and congratulate them upon the truly National and characteristic stand which they have so promptly taken.

Resolved, That the Government of the United States in the conduct of its relationships to the Spanish Government, in the long suffering and forbearance manifested by it under circumstances of aggravated wrong and insult, has given sufficient evidence of the high value attached by us to treaty stipulations of our desire to live at peace with all nations, and of the good faith which has marked and governed all our actions as a people.

Resolved, That the course of forbearance pursued by the United States having failed to awaken in the Spanish Government those reciprocal sentiments of amity and justice which ought to govern the intercourse and control the relationship of Governments professing to be bound to each other by the ties of mutual respect and friendship, and which it had a right to expect as the reward of its exertions to maintain those ties unbroken between us, further forbearance upon our part has ceased to be a national virtue, and the character, rights and dignity of the United States must be vindicated at all hazards by a Democratic Administration; honor requires it; justice pleads for it; the People demand it.

Resolved, That late developments of the policy of the new Holy Alliance of the Monarchical Powers of Western Europe no longer permit us to doubt the attitude they have assumed with regard to this question; and that their unjustifiable interposition, if permitted in, between Spain and the United States, by the presence and assistance of an armed, and, in case of a rupture between Spain and the United States, of a probable hostile naval force upon our coasts—by their interference between a struggling and oppressed people and their oppressors to crush the one and lend new means of cruelty and oppression to the other—affords additional and urgent reasons for a speedy enfoncement, by the United States, of the questions at issue between the Government of Spain and our own.

Resolved, That the manifest inequality between the protectors and the protected has produced the effect indicated by the Secretary of State in his dispatch to our minister at Madrid, and deprived Spain relatively to the United States of the actual sovereignty of the Island of Cuba; and that if those powers continue their protectorate, the treaty stipulations between Spain and the United States, based upon the condition of the absolute sovereignty of the latter are necessarily voidable at the option of the other high contracting power.

Resolved, That such a conclusion inevitably results from the application of the "Mormon doctrine" to these questions, and that the time has now come when that doctrine of our interference in the affairs of this by foreign and monarchical Governments, must be enforced by something more earnest than diplomacy and more tangible than words.

Resolved, That to carry out this doctrine and arrive at a speedy solution of questions, the settlement of which is essential to the integrity and permanence of our cherished Union, we earnestly recommend to the President of the United States the adoption of measures, suited by their just boldness to the solemn National emergency which demands them.

Mr. CARR, after reading the resolutions, supported them in a long and able speech. He advocated the necessity of having a guarantee, something in a tangible form that they could rely upon, that there would be no more insults offered to the American flag by the authorities of Spain, that there would be no more merchant ships fired into, or Consuls imprisoned. We would hear no more of this, if the Government would take a bold stand and demand reparation for the injuries inflicted on our name and honor as a nation.

Remarks were made by several other gentlemen, when the resolutions were adopted unanimously, and the Committee adjourned.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

SPRING AND SUMMER CLOTHING.
ALFRED BUNNER & CO.,
No. 441 BROADWAY,
Are now exhibiting a large stock of Clothing, suitable for the approaching season, which they
OFFER AT RETAIL AT LOW PRICES.
Also,
BOYS' CLOTHING OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
ONE PRICE FOR GOODS—NO DEVIATION.

ANOTHER VICTORY.
RICH'S SALAMANDER SAFE. Wilder's Patent, was again victorious at the late fire of the Rut inst. The Safe of Messrs. Tucker & Dunn was exposed to intense heat for about twelve hours, and after a fall from the office on the second floor, its contents on examination were found to be perfectly preserved. BARNEY & BROTHERS,
Mondle, March 24, 1855. For Fire and Burglar Proof Safes.
For sale at Nos. 144 and 146 Water-st., by RICHARDS & MARVIN, sole owners of the celebrated LA Salle Locks, for securing safes, vaults, money and plate chests.

LET THIS BE YOUR GUIDE.
English Velvet Carpets, 1ds., 2ls. per yard.
English Tapestry Carpets, 7s., 8s., 9s. per yard.
English Three-ply Carpets, 9s., 9s. per yard.
Ingrain Carpets, 3s., 4s. 6d., 5s. per yard.
HIRAM ANDERSON'S, No. 80 Bowery.

A. W. FABER'S LEAD PENCILS.
MANUFACTURER'S DEPOT AT NO. 373 WILLIAM-ST., New-York.
A complete stock of the above always on hand.
EBERHARD FABER, Sole Agent.

OFFICE OF THE ORIENT MUTUAL INSURANCE CO., NEW-YORK, March 24, 1855.
IN COMPLIANCE WITH THE REQUIREMENTS of the Charter of this Company, the following Statement is published, showing the result of its first year's business:
Total amount of Premiums received from 1st March, 1854, to 31st February, inclusive $607,470 00
Earned Premiums during the year, as above $476,580 99
Less Return Premiums ..... 25,022 37 ..... $450,558 62
Losses, including $28,000 of claims, ascertained but not yet due $261,612 11
Reinsurance 15,040 00
Expenses, loss of Interest, and losses of 5 per cent. on Subscription Notes ..... 99,948 77 ..... 441,620 77
Profit $108,937 85
ASSETS 28TH FEBRUARY, 1855.
Cash in Bank $113,386 69
Loans on Call against Collateral Securities 80,000 00
Bills Receivable—viz.:
Premium Notes $325,705 37
Subscription Notes in advance of Premiums ..... 480,199 64 ..... 805,905 01
Uncollected Premiums and Claims due the Company 11,971 97
Total $710,264 66
In view of the above results the Board of Trustees have this day resolved that a Scrip Dividend of Fifteen per Cent. be declared on the net amount of earned premium, for which certificates will be issued on and after the 15th May next.
By order of the Board,
CHARLES IRVING, Secretary.
TRUSTEES.
John L. Aspinwall, Moses H. Grinnell, W. A. Platzmann, John Auchmuchty, John H. Hicks, Frederick W. Rhinelander, James Brown, J. W. Hayes, F. A. Ronalds, N. D. Carlisle, Richard Irvin, Thomas Rigney, George Christ, John B. Kitching, C. H. Seed, Francis Cottenet, G. Henry Keep, Rev. F. Stevenson, Eugene Dutilh, Geo. F. Kunhardt, F. A. Schumacher, Robert Bonner, Jr., Charles Lanier, C. P. Leslie, F. G. Foster, A. M. Lawrence, John E. Williams, Josh. Gaillard, Jr., Arthur Leary, William S. Wilson, Mortimer Livingston.
C. W. FABER, President.
ALFRED OGDEN, Vice President.
CHARLES IRVING, Secretary.

A CURIOSITY SHOP.—NO PLACE IN THE CITY affords so great and so extensive an assortment of everything rare and curious as the grand Fancy Emporium of TUTTLE, No. 346 Broadway. The fancy fails to invent half the curiosities which it contains. Mr. T. not only buys all the Yankee ingenuity under contribution to fill his repository, but he is constantly receiving from every part of the world all that is rich and curious. What you cannot find here, you also can be found at TUTTLE'S. Strangers visiting the City should not fail to call at No. 346 Broadway, where a choice assortment of Dressing Cases, Work Boxes, Bird-cages and Music Boxes, may be found.

GREAT BARGAINS IN CARPETINGS.—SMITH & LOUNSBERY, No. 405 Broadway, (near Grand-st.,) are now prepared to exhibit one of the most beautiful stocks of Carpets ever offered in this market, at a REDUCTION of 25 per cent. from last season's prices.
Rich Velvet ..... 10s. to 12s. per yard
Rich Tapestry ..... 5s. to 10s. per yard
Rich Brussels ..... 5s. to 10s. per yard
Rich Three-Ply ..... 5s. 6d. to 6s. per yard
Best Ingrain ..... 3s. to 3s. per yard
and other goods equally low.

REDUCTION OF RATES ON CALIFORNIA freight.—WELLS, FARGO & CO. forward freight for California, &c., on THURSDAY next, April 5, at 2 P. M., per United States mail steamship GEORGE LAW, via Panama; freight for San Francisco, (weighing not less than 17 pounds to the cubic foot,) is taken at 20 cents per pound; if permitted to be over on the Isthmus and shipped by the next succeeding steamer from Panama, 20 cents per pound.
Our express leaves on the 5th and 20th of each month via Panama, and 12th and 27th of each month via Nicaragua route.

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION FIRE-PROOF Safes, with HALL'S Patent Powder-Proof Locks, the same that were awarded separate medals at the World's Fair, London, 1851, and World's Fair, New-York, 1853, and HALL'S, this is the lock, and the only one, a good lock that received a medal at the London World's Fair, though others were on exhibition, and now advertised as "World's Fair Locks." The subscribers are the only persons authorized to make and sell his Patent Chrome Iron Safes, HALL'S Patent Powder Proof Locks. S. C. HERRING,
Green Block, Nos. 126, 127 and 128 Water-st., New-York.

GREAT BARGAINS IN FRENCH CHINA.—300 White China Dinner Sets, containing enough pieces to dine twelve persons, at $22; worth $40.
200 White China Dinner Sets, containing enough pieces to dine eighteen persons, at $27; worth $50.
200 White China Tea Sets, at $8 50; worth $8 50.
Gilt Band and richly decorated sold in the same proportion.
W. J. F. DAILEY & CO., Marble Hall,
Nos. 421 and 423 Broadway.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, AUCTIONEER—HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE SALES.—The undersigned begs leave to inform his numerous friends and the public, that he is fully prepared, as usual, to give his attention to sales of HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE at Auction at the residence of families that intend breaking up housekeeping this Spring.
Account sales rendered invariably on the following day after the sale, and advances made when required.
ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer, No. 4 Broad-st.

2 AND 38 JOHN-ST., CORNER OF NASSAU.—This favorite old stand for fashionable and superior made of Clothing, is now well stocked with Spring and Summer garments for men and youth, in great variety of wool, silk, linen and cotton, at wholesale and retail. Take a look, and you will save money. Our Clothing friends may depend on a full supply all through the season. Clothing made to order and warranted to please or no sale. DEVLIN & JENKS.

MOURNING GOODS.—IN ADDITION TO OUR EXTENSIVE stock of Mourning Goods, we have just opened two cases of fine French Gingham at 12 per yard; 100 doz. ladies' black kid Gloves at 4s. per pair; and Chalon Crapes, Delaines, Barages, Grenadines, Alpacas, Bombazines, &c., equally cheap.
E. H. LEADBEATER & CO.,
No. 347 Broadway, corner of Leonard-st.

PIANOS.—F. GILBERT & CO.'S CELEBRATED Rosewood Pianos, Horace Waters' modern improved Pianos, and the best number of other pianos, comprising the largest and most desirable assortment in the United States, will be sold, at prices which defy competition, for cash or satisfactory paper. Persons in the City receiving orders for Pianos will find it to their advantage to call.
HORACE WATERS, No. 333 Broadway.

IF EVER WE ENVIED THE POSITION OF ANY man, it is that of CANTRELL, the "belle's own shoemaker," of No. 338, Bowery. His boots would seem genuine sarcasm, more intolerable than fate, if worn by any other man in the City. Cause why? To the ladies his Alpine gaiters are an indispensable luxury, and to the gentlemen a well-shod lady's foot is "like unto a pair of gold in pictures of silver." Ladies, mark it on your memory.

HERNIA—ONLY PRIZE MEDAL.—AWARDED TO MARSH & CO., No. 2 Maiden-lane, New-York, by the Industrial Exhibition of all Nations, for their new PATENT RADICAL CURE TRUSS. Refer to Professor Mott, Willard Parker and John M. Carnochan. As extensive list of names of mercantile and other gentlemen cured by this Truss may be seen at their office. Open from 7 A. M. until 9 P. M.

TO THE BALD, OR THOSE WHO ARE LOSING THEIR HAIR.—Especial attention is called to an advertisement in our columns headed "SWEDISH HAIR CREATOR," which should be read with great care. To chemists we particularly address ourselves, and request them to read one of our numerous certificates. Depôt No. 389 Broadway.

KNOX.—KNOX HAS AGAIN FLOWN TO THE rescue of ill-dressed humanity, and produced the superb Spring hat, which we see in such large numbers now about the streets. They are the most beautiful, glossy, handsome hat creations that we ever clapped eyes on. Store No. 128 Fulton-st., and under the Prescott House, Broadway.

ANTHONY J. BLEECKER, AUCTIONEER.—IN ADDITION to his Real Estate business, the subscriber has established in his office a department for the sale of Furniture. A competent person will be found at the desk for the reception of orders, and we ensure superior results to that branch of business. ANTHONY J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer,
No. 7 Broad-st.

BAREGE AND MUSLIN ROBES.—WE WILL OPEN this morning a large stock of rich Robes

LONG ISLAND.

Brooklyn Board of Education.

The regular monthly meeting of this Board was held yesterday evening. Cyrus P. Smith, Esq., President, occupied the chair, and a quorum of members were present. After the transaction of some general business, pertaining to general interest, the annual report of the city superintendent was presented by Judge Copeland, and was referred to the finance committee to examine and return. From this report we gather the following particulars:

The number of pupils enrolled as being in attendance on the primary schools is 5,017, who are instructed by 81 teachers, 20 principals and 61 assistants.

Under the existing arrangement of School-Houses, &c., and in the absence of any well-defined limit of attainment before promotion, large numbers of the pupils are advanced to the rooms of the upper departments, and when for a considerable time they are confined to the primary studies. Probably twenty per cent. of the pupils enrolled in the higher departments should be added to the returns of the primary departments, thus giving the number 6,020 in attendance in these schools. This number it should be observed, includes more than one-half of the pupils at this date under public instruction; and if the excellencies or defects of this grade of the schools have any effect in determining the character of the higher departments in inducing studious habits, in imparting and advancing the progress of the pupils, they merit a vigilant watchfulness and suitable provision for their improvement to the highest attainable end.

The intelligent volume of this class of pupils should, however, be held subordinate to the "regulation of their feelings and dispositions, the extirpation of vicious propensities, the cultivation of the wilderness of the young heart with the seeds and germs of moral beauty, and the formation of a lovely and virtuous character by the practice of cleanliness, delicacy, refinement, kindness, justice and truth."

To attain these ends the Principals of the schools in this district are instructed with direct reference to design rather qualities of intellect and heart—with well poised minds, equanimity of temper, firmness, and urbanity of manner—of peculiar skill in instruction and devotion to their calling—as suitable persons on whom to place the responsibility of moulding these plastic elements of society into forms of beauty and enduring excellence.

The assistants are usually of immature years and novitiates in teaching, and here make their first experiments in the most difficult of all branches of human duty, and often specially develop promises of great usefulness.

Yet, notwithstanding the frequent and comparative inexperience, it may well be questioned whether the best interests of the schools are fully met by the employment of so large a number of very young persons as instructors.

The upper departments of the schools, with few exceptions, are divided into male and female. At the present time 104 persons are employed as instructors, viz.: 16 male and 16 female principals, and 72 female assistants.

The compass of study followed, the modes of instruction pursued, and the results attained, are nearly uniform in the two departments of the schools respectively; in which, in the absence of any well-digested scheme of study adapted to the several grades of classes, and prescribed by the Board to be followed by all the instructors, there appears a wide divergence in the results—when comparing one school with another.

The reading, arithmetic, grammar, geography, history, &c., are in no instance, perhaps, regarded subordinate to the higher studies—yet it is believed that in some cases the Schedule preponderants in favor of these studies, and the brevity is not equally observed.

In the higher range of studies no general rule is followed, and the uniform plans adopted by the various instructors seem not to have sufficiently conformed to the laws of mental development, nor been conducive to complete mental discipline, which is the aim of all correct instruction to secure.

While the highest class in any school is reaching a commendable degree of excellence in historical and arithmetical studies, or in one or more branch of Physical Science, a corresponding class elsewhere is pursuing the French and Latin languages, and proceeds without due regard to the fit intellectual preparation for the successful prosecution of these studies, and without reference to the time that may be devoted to their acquirement and to the future employment of the pupils in an active practical life.

Pupils in attendance during the year, 23,118—a number greater by 2,502 than any preceding year. The regular attendance during the whole year shows an increase of 800 over the previous year. Number in attendance eight months, and less than ten, exhibits a falling off of 97, while the attendance for six months and less than eight, shows a decrease of 253 from the year previous.

Volumes in library, 21,375.

A museum for a Teachers' Library has been recently formed. Liberal donations of books for it have been received from Messrs. Daniel Burgess & Co.; Chase, Austin & Smith; books and a set of Anatomical and Physiological charts from Messrs. Sheldon, Lamport & Blakeman, and a large and valuable map of the United States from J. H. Collin & Co.; also a donation of books from A. H. Barnes & Co.

There are eighteen public school houses. The erection of a new house in the Seventh Ward will be completed shortly, and a new well established for Ward No. 1.

Receipts—To cash paid out.....$7,254 34
Due Jan. 31, 1855.....464 24
Total.....$7,718 58
Cr.—By cash received.....$6,712 76
Due from Teachers.....793 18
Due from Districts.....541 39
Stock on hand.....475 65
Total.....$8,523 38
Cash in Department.....$645 40

The Rare Botanical Garden.

The idea of establishing a Botanical Garden in the city of Brooklyn, was started at a meeting of the Brooklyn Horticultural Society some months since, when a Committee was appointed to make the necessary inquiries and report at a future meeting. The Committee, among other matters, reported that $50,000 would be sufficient to carry out the project, but subsequently arrived at the more liberal, if not safer, conclusion that to perfect the project properly $150,000 would be required, which was the sum finally fixed upon, and the Society was named in honor of one of the largest subscribers to the fund. Of the whole amount nearly $100,000 has been subscribed already, and at a special meeting held at the Athenæum on Monday evening last, a Committee was appointed to mature and prepare proposals for plans from architects, for design for gardening. So that it will be seen that the success of the project is beyond a paradventure. It is contemplated to make this the most extensive and complete Botanical Garden in the country, and from the feeling manifested thus far, there is every ground to believe that this effort will be successful.

Sons of Temperance.

On Monday evening the Washington Division of the Sons of Temperance in Brooklyn held a meeting for the quarterly installation of their officers.

Last evening the Plymouth Division met for the same purpose. On both occasions the floors were thronged, and large audiences, composed principally of ladies, were present.

Relief for the Poor in Brooklyn.

From 1st August to 31st March last, the Superintendent of the Poor in Brooklyn granted relief, in the first 19 Wards, to 6,003 families, embracing 10,456 persons. The nationality of the heads of families was as follows: Born in United States, 486, (of these, 78 were colored;) Born in Ireland, 1,897; born in England, 160; born in Germany, 66; Born in Scotland, 31; other countries, 59. 678 were attended by physicians, and 94 insane were sent to the Asylum.

Fire in Brooklyn.

Yesterday morning a fire broke out in the grocery store of Thomas O'Brien, at the corner of Hudson-avenue and Plymouth-street, Brooklyn. It was promptly extinguished, and but little injury done to the building. The stock, however, was damaged to the extent of about $1,200.

Found Drowned.

Yesterday an inquest was held on the body of an unknown man found floating in the water near Red-Hook Point. He was apparently about 26 years of age, and had the appearance of a sailor. The body seemed to have been about two weeks in the water. Verdict, "Found drowned."

SPECIAL NOTICES.

DR. TOWNSEND'S SARSAPARILLA.

Now is the Time to Use this Celebrated Purifier of the Blood.—It is the great Spring medicine and the only medicine which can effectually cleanse the system from all the humors of the blood.

Thousands who have used it can testify to

THE MARVELOUS EFFECTS UPON THE BLOOD.

It creates new, rich and pure blood, carries off the putrid humors, cleanses the stomach, regulates the bowels, and imparts a tone of vigor to the whole body.

DR. TOWNSEND'S SARSAPARILLA, is manufactured under the superintendence of DR. JAMES R. CHILTON, the most celebrated Chemist and Physician in this country, is the ONLY SARSAPARILLA

which will effectually cleanse the system, eradicate disease, restore a healthy action to all the functions of the body, and

KEEP THE BLOOD PURE.

Wholesale and Retail Depôt, No. 126 Broadway, opposite St. Paul's Church, Office No. 2.

Hagaman, Clark & Co., late Hawkins, Clark & Co.—GENUINE COD LIVER OIL.—It is now about seven years since we introduced this valuable remedy to the notice of the Faculty of New-York and the public, and in that time it has gained a reputation as the best remedy yet discovered for consumption, and palms off other medicines, which it cures the disease it gives strength and life to the patient. It was Mr. Clark and not Hawkins who superintended its manufacture in Newfoundland, and since Mr. Hawkins's death it is prepared only by HEGAMAN, CLARK & CO., surviving partners and sole successors of Hawkins, Clark & Co., Druggists and Druggists, Nos. 100, 102 and 104 Broadway.

To Nervous Sufferers.—A retired Clergyman, restored to health in a few days after many years of great nervous suffering, is anxious to make known the means at once. Will send (free) the prescription used. Direct to Rev. JOHN M. DAGNALL, No. 67 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, N. Y.

Fresh and Ornamental Trees and Shrubs—including everything necessary to the Garden, Gardener, Nursery, and Florist, with all the recent introductions, at very low rates. Descriptive price Catalogues gratis. Carriage paid to New-York. Ornamental and other planting done in any part of the country. Address B. M. WATSON, Old Colony Nurseries, Plymouth, Mass.

The Russian Salve—25 Cents a Box.—A Russian remedy of 20 years's standing—a sure and speedy cure for Burns, Scalds, Boils, and all external injuries; recommended by physicians. Sold by all druggists in the United States. A. B. & D. SANDS, C. V. CLICKENER & CO., C. H. RING, New-York; WM. B. KEISER, Philadelphia, and REDDING & CO., Boston.

Parsons & Co., Flushing, Long Island, offer for sale, Fruit and ornamental Trees and shrubs of every desirable variety, with Exotic Plants, Roses, Vines, &c. The trees and plants are very thrifty, and in fine condition, and purchasers are invited to visit their grounds and houses.

For catalogues, apply at 20 Wall-st., basement.

Balm of Thousand Flowers.—For beautifying the Complexion and eradicating all TAN, PIMPLES, and FRECKLES from the face. PETRIDGE & CO., Boston. C. H. RING, Broadway, Agents.

Lectures on Phrenology.—A short course of Popular Lectures on this Science, showing its utility in the Intellectual, Moral and Physical Development of Man, will be given by Mr. FOWLER, in Bleecker Building, cor. Mercer-st., commencing at 7½ o'clock on THURSDAY EVENING, April 5.

First.—On READING HUMAN CHARACTER by the Phrenological Developements, Philosophy, Facts and Proofs. Public Examinations of persons selected by the audience.

SECOND.—On SATURDAY, April 7, THE APPLICATION OF PHRENOLOGY TO THE CHOICE OF A PROFESSION, the most appropriate occupation or pursuit in life best adapted to each individual. A very useful Lecture.

THIRD.—On TUESDAY EVENING, April 8, on THE SOCIAL RELATIONS OF MAN, choice of congenial companions for life, education, marriage. Interesting to both sexes. Each Lecture to close with the public examinations of persons selected by the audience. Seats free, and a collection taken.

Emigrant Intelligence Office and Labor Exchange is Removed from No. 2 Canal-st. to the corner of Centre and Canal-sts., New-York. The Office is established by the Commissioners of Emigration, and always be found large numbers of Laborers and servants at very low rates of wages, and persons can have their orders filled by writing to the Superintendent, and sending the money to pay for the passage of the parties required. No fees charged to employers.

JAMES F. FAGAN, Superintendent.

Superior Fruit Trees, &c.—WM. R. PRINCE & CO., Flushing, L. I., have in addition to their unrivalled collection of Trees and Plants, about 20,000 Fruit Trees of EXTRA LARGE SIZE FOR IMMEDIATE BEARING, and also EXTRA LARGE ORNAMENTAL TREES of all kinds, including Evergreens, for immediate transplanting. These superior trees such as can seldom be obtained at any price. Priced Catalogues at No. 152 Chambers-st., and will be mailed to applicants.

To Nervous Sufferers.—A retired Physician who possesses a prescription that proved effectual in restoring him to health in a few days after years of suffering from general Nervous debility, is anxious to make it known. Will send, free, the prescription used. Direct to Dr. ED. WILLIAMS, No. 66 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, N. Y.

Hedding M. E. Church, 17th-st., between 1st and 2d-av.—Dr. MITCHELL will preach in this church THIS EVENING, Rev. J. S. INSKIP on THURSDAY EVENING, Rev. J. MILEY on FRIDAY EVENING. Service commencing at 7½ P. M. Seats Free.

For Sale.—Full files of the NEW-YORK DAILY TIMES for the months of February and March, 1855. Address HELMAGH, this office.

Splendid Stereoscopes—By ALBERTUS, No. 7 Broadway.

PERSONAL.

MY WIFE has for the second time left my bed and board without provocation. All persons are cautioned against harboring, loaning money, or trusting her on my account.—New-York, April 3. E. J. B. THOMAS.

MATRIMONIAL.

MATRIMONIAL.—A young man, 22 years of age, who purposes going to California, wishes to make the acquaintance of a young lady, with a view to matrimony. His worldly means is sufficient to keep a wife respectably. Young ladies with such an object in view are invited to address, if possible, daguerreotypes can be exchanged. All communications confidential. Address ARMAND W., Chatham Post-Office.

A YOUNG GENTLEMAN of respectability and most unattractive in personal appearance, is desirous of honorable and sincere matrimonial negotiations with a lady (an orphan or widow preferred) whose age is not over thirty-five, and possesses in her own right a fair competence. Address Box No. 96 Broadway Post-office, care of B. LOCKWOOD.

FOR SALE,

EXTENSIVE REAL ESTATE AT NEW-BRIGHTON TOMPKINSVILLE AND STAPLETON, STATEN ISLAND,

COMPRISING more than 1,000 BUILDING LOTS, variously situated, adapted to manufacturing, mechanical or human purposes. Also numerous villa sites, beautifully situated. Also well calculated for Hotels, Boarding-houses, some small cottages, shops, stables, &c. Also very extensive WHARF PROPERTY on the Bay opposite the City, BULKHEADS and WATER RIGHTS with surplus earth adjacent. One of the Bulkheads, about 1,200 feet in length enclosing an area of about 12 acres, and from 12 feet of water on the exterior line. This property will be sold in parcels or single lots and the terms made easy. Apply at the Staten Island Ferry Office, Whitehall, between 11 A. M. and 2 P. M. where maps of the property may be seen.

WATCHES, DIAMONDS AND JEWELRY.—The subscriber is selling all descriptions of the following articles at retail, much lower than any other house in the City:

JULES JURGENSEN WATCHES,
Warranted perfect time-keepers, from.....$100 to $200
COOPER WATCHES,
Duplex and Lepine, from.....125 to 200
INDEPENDENT SECOND,
And Quarter Second watches, for timing Horses, 125 to 200
CHRONOMETERS,
Splendid Gold Pocket Chronometers, perfect time-keepers.....125 to 200
EIGHT-DAY WATCHES,
Which run eight days with one winding.....140 to 150
ENAMEL WATCHES,
For ladies, some in hunting-cases.....25 to 100
DIAMOND WATCHES,
For ladies, some in single cases.....25 to 200
MAGIC WATCHES,
Which change into three different styles.....100 to 175
WATCHES WHICH WIND UP
And turn the hands without a key.....25 to 100
ALL KINDS OF WATCHES AT LOW PRICES.
FINE GOLD LEPINE WATCHES, 4 holes.....$90
FINE GOLD DETACHED LEVERS.....75
GOLD ENAMELED WATCHES for the ladies.....25
GOLD ENGLISH PATENT LEVERS.....25
GOLD ENGLISH PATENT LEVERS, hunting cases.....35
SILVER PATENT LEVERS, low as.....18
SILVER DETACHED LEVERS as low as.....25
Ladies' Gold Sets, Earrings, Pins and Bracelets.....$15 00 to $75 00
Earrings, $2 to $35; Pins, $2 to $20;

Gold Lockets, one, two and four glasses	5 00 to 50 00
Gold Guard Chains	10 00 to 50 00
Gold Chatelaine Chains	10 00 to 100 00
Gold Vest Chains	20 00 to 50 00
Gold Fob Chains	6 00 to 50 00
Fine Gold Wedding Rings	1 50 to 5 00
Gold Guard Rings	1 00 to 1 50
Gold Fob Keys	1 00 to 4 00
Gold Fob Seals	3 00 to 10 00
Gold Thimbles	1 00 to 2 00
Gold Pencils	1 25 to 5 00
Gold Pens and Pencils	1 00 to 10 00
Diamond Rings	10 00 to 200 00
Diamond Pin-rings	100 00 to 500 00
Diamond Pins	15 00 to 200 00
Gold Crosses	2 00 to 12 00
Gold Finger Rings with stones	2 00 to 12 00
Gold Sleeve Buttons, per set	3 00 to 12 00
Gold Studs, per set	2 00 to 12 00
Gold Spectacles, per pair	1 00 to 6 00
Gold Eye Glasses	75 to 6 00
Silver Tea-spoons, per set	6 00 to 8 00
Silver Table-spoons, per set	12 00 to 16 00
Silver Table-forks, per set	12 00 to 16 00
Silver Cups for children	5 00 to 15 00
Silver napkin Rings, each	1 00 to 2 00
Gold armlets for children, per pair	3 00 to 4 00
Plate Gold Rings	25 to 1 00
Chased Gold Rings	1 00 to 2 00
Silver Thimbles, silver tops	37
Gold Scarf Pins	1 00 to 2 00

GEORGE C. AYRES, Importer,
Wholesale and Retail, No. 11 Wall-st.
2d floor, near Broadway, N. Y.

YOUNG MAN, DO YOU WANT WHISKERS OR MOUSTACHES?—Old man, do you want hair? To all who have never had any beard, or whose beard is bald, or whose hair is thin, I bring joyful news. My Onguent will force the beard or hair to grow in six weeks, from the first application, and will not stain or injure the skin. Refer to W. H. DUDLEY, Westfield, Conn.; R. DODD, Newburgh, N. Y.; W. LEE, Rondout, N. Y.; and others. Come and see my letters. Onguent $1 a bottle; sent to any part of the country. G. GRAHAM, No. 308 Broadway. Depots: HAYES, No. 170 Fulton-st., Brooklyn; ZEIBER, No. 44 South 2d-st., Philadelphia; BRIGGS, No. 21 State-st., Albany; BARRINGER, Hudson, N. Y.; SPALDING, No. 97 Prospect-row, Boston; COLLINS, No. 136 Main-st., Buffalo; E. D. GILMAN, Washington, D. C.

WALCOLL BROTHERS—PATENT GRADUATING BUTTON HOLE CUTTERS, AMERICAN SHEAR CO.'S TAILORS' SHEARS, BENT TRIMMERS, BARBERS', BAKERS', and every variety of SHEARS and LADIES' SCISSORS.—The subscribers would call the attention of the trade to the above articles, of which they have a complete assortment, which they offer at the lowest prices. The Button Hole Cutters are a comparatively new article, which have recently been reduced full 50 per cent. in price, which brings them within the means of every one, and are decidedly the best article for cutting button holes ever invented. Also, a general assortment of hardware and cutlery, horse-clipping machines, cement-makers and builders' hardware.

ABRAMS & JOHNSON, No. 442 Broadway.

FRENCH CHINA TEA, DINNER AND TOILET-WARE.—In full sets or separate pieces, white, gold edged and decorated; cut glass, wines, punch, wine glasses, tumblers, decanters, castors, cake baskets, Parian marble, statuettes, vases, &c., in great variety. The French porcelain ware is sold at less by half than other fancy ware, which puts it within the reach of all housekeepers. Dealers in porcelain ware, and persons about furnishing, invited to examine. CHARLES AHRENFELDT, 38 Maiden-lane, up-stairs, above Wade's Hosiery Furnishing Store.

REFLATING.—Hooks, eyes, shoulder-seams and pieces and numbered. Gilt wire, platters for hotels and steamboats and fancy, the very best of metal plated with gold or silver at short notice by the MANHATTAN PLATE COMPANY, No. 347 Bowery.

THE FRIENDS OF CAPTAIN DE CAMP, (late of the Tillinghast Wood Family) will give a Sacred Concert at Blanchard's Rooms, THIS EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. Prof. R. WILLIAMS and other talent will be present and will assist in the entertainment. Tickets, 25 cents, to be had at the door.

CHINA, GLASS AND GAS FIXTURES.—Elegant assortment now opening, and prices much reduced, in many cases 25 per cent. reduction.

E. V. HAUGHWOUT, No. 561 Broadway

WANTED.

SITUATIONS WANTED—By two very experienced servants; one thoroughly understands her business, is an excellent washer and ironer. The other is fully competent to the duties of a chambermaid and waiting upon a lady; is an excellent washer and ironer. Are willing and respectful. Have the highest testimonials. No objections to go any distance in the country. Apply for two days at No. 15 Tillary-st., near Fulton-st., Brooklyn, in the store.

SITUATION WANTED—By a young girl of 17, as children's nurse, and will do housework in a small family. Is a good plain seamstress, and will go a few miles into the country. Will take $12 a month. Also, a small little girl, of 12. Can mind and write can mind a baby. Has City reference. Will take $2 a month. In a new family. Will wait on a lady who boards. Call at No. 226 1st-av., first door, back room, or send a note.

SITUATIONS WANTED—By two neat and tidy girls (cousins) in one family. One is a good cook, a most excellent washer and ironer, good baker; will take the entire charge of the kitchen, or will get up a nice dinner. The other is chamber-maid and waitress; is a competent nurse. They have the best of City references. The cook will take $7 a month, the other $4, if in one family, in the City or country. Call at No. 228 1st-av., first door back.

SITUATION WANTED—By a sober and industrious Englishman, as a gentleman's family or coachman or groom, or both. He is thoroughly acquainted with the management of horses. Good City references as to honesty, and also he comes from the first families of England as to capability; can be furnished; very willing to make himself generally useful. Address J. B., No. 43 Lexington-av.

SITUATION WANTED.—A colored young man who is an accomplished waiter and has had experience in one of the best hotels in this City and is a private family, desires a situation in a respectable family. He will refer to or show testimonials from his late employers. Address WAITER, office of *Daily Times*.

SITUATION WANTED—By a thoroughly competent woman as cook, in a respectable number of the best families; making all kinds of pastry; no objection to the country; has the best City references for honesty and capability to the family she last served for two years. Apply at No. 15 Tillary-st., near Fulton, Brooklyn.

SITUATIONS WANTED—By two very experienced girls with good City references, one as cook, and to wash and iron or to do housework in a private family in the City or country, the other, a Protestant, nurse and seamstress, or as chambermaid and seamstress. Call at No. 72 6th-av. in the Bookstore.

SITUATION WANTED—By an English woman as cook in a respectable family, she is fully competent, and the highest testimonials can be given from her last place, where she lived three years. Can be seen at No. 256 Green wich-st., second floor, front room.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable girl, to do the housework only, or cooking in a private family. Can come well recommended from her last employers. No objection to go into the country. Call or address No. 221 East 17th-st., for two days.

SITUATION WANTED—By a young woman as cook; is willing to assist in the washing and ironing. The best of City references can be given. She can be seen for two days at No. 695 University-place, between 12th and 13th-sts.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable young man who has been accustomed and understands well how to wait, is willing to make herself generally useful. Good City references. Call at No. 125 Sullivan-st., for two days. Has no objections to the country.

SITUATION WANTED—A respectable young man wishes to procure a situation as waiter in a private family, hotel or club house. He has no objection to the country, or to go travel. Has the best of City references. Address F. B., No. 80 Ridge-st., 2d floor, by note, or call for three days.

SITUATION WANTED—By a most respectable young girl as chambermaid and waitress; has the best of references from her last place. Call at No. 119 West 18th-st., between 6th and 7th-ave.

SITUATION WANTED—Archambermaid or waiter; would have no objection to travel, or would go to the country; has the best of city references. Please apply at No. 161 2d-st., corner of 7th-av.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable young girl as cook, washer and ironer in a small private family. Has the best of City references. Call at No. 77 West 12th-st. for two days, if not engaged, front basement.

SITUATION WANTED—By a Protestant girl to do chamber work or waiting; she leaves her last place because the family is going to travel; has good city references. Call for two days at No. 57 East 35th-st., in the rear.

SITUATION WANTED—By two respectable girls; One as cook and assist in washing; the other as chambermaid and cook; both can assist in ironing. Good City references. Can be seen for two days, at No. 128 East 19th-st.

SITUATION WANTED—By a Protestant young woman as chambermaid or seamstress. Can be seen for two days at No. 217 East 26th-st., near 1st-av. Can give good reference.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable English girl as nurse, in a small private family. Has no objection to travel. Apply at No. 27 East 20th-st.

SEAMSTRESSES.—Families requiring good plain Seamstresses by the day, week, or month, can secure their services, at moderate prices, by calling at No. 47 Lexington-av.

WOMAN WANTED—In a small private family—an efficient Protestant woman as nurse and seamstress. Unexceptionable City references will be required. Apply, within two days, Box No. 1,021 City Post-Office.

TWO YOUNG LADIES from Boston with situations, one as Organist and Teacher of Piano, the other as Soprano Singer. BERRY & GORDON, No. 397 Broadway.

THREE SALESMEN WANTED—At W. S. BOND'S Dry Goods Store, Nos. 136 and 138 6th-av. City reference required.

GIRL WANTED—A German Protestant girl, to do light general housework of a small family—one that can speak the English language, and has no objection to go in the country. Apply at No. 40 South 2d-st., East Brooklyn.

A LADY GOING IN THE COUNTRY—Wishes to find a situation for her chambermaid and sewer, or chambermaid and waiter; would like to travel with a lady. The can be seen at No. 37 10th-st., between the 5th and 6th-avs., where she has lived three years. The best of City references.

GARDENER.—A respectable Protestant young man wishes a situation as gardener in a respectable Private family. He has been used to the business of a home, he has lived for the last five years in the vicinity of New-York, in respectable families, and is competent for his business. Can come well recommended by respectable merchants in this City, and by his present employer, for industry, sobriety and integrity. Address C. H. J., at Thorburn's, No. 15 John-st.

GARDENERS' PLACE WANTED—By a single man of most experience and steady habits; understands the laying out of pleasure ground; can produce good reference. Any gentleman who wants such a man will please call or address B. H. C., No. 31 John-st., seed store.

COACHMAN.—Wanted by a respectable married man without any encumbrance, a situation as coachman; is a careful driver and thoroughly understands his business; has lived with his present employer for the last five years and has the best of city reference. Please call at or address to J. C., No. 19 East 22d-st. stable, or No. 694 Broadway.

COACHMAN.—A steady single man wants a situation as coachman and groom; a person fully competent, with first-rate City references. No objection to town or country. Would be willing to take charge of a small garden; he understands gardening, and willing to generally himself generally useful. Please address a note to T. M. F., office of the *Daily Times*.

AMERICAN, ENGLISH, SCOTCH, IRISH—And German cooks, laundresses, chambermaids, housework girls, &c., with good references; also, farmers, gardeners, coachmen and porters, may be supplied at the office No. 4 East Broadway, corner of Rutgers-square.

JAMES McLERNON, Agent.

HOUSEKEEPER.—An American widow lady offers her services as housekeeper. Would wait on an invalid or take the charge of rooms at a moderate compensation therefor. Satisfactory reference will be given. Address C. B. A., Times Office.

COLORED MAN WANTED.—A young colored man who understands the care of horses, to go into the country; one willing and obliging, with a good recommendation, may have of a situation by applying at No. 22 East 22d-st., between 5 and 6 o'clock in the afternoon.

TRAVELING AGENCY.—A gentleman of pleasant and agreeable address, extensive mercantile acquaintance, and for many years conversant with business in this City, desires a situation, as above, or traveling collector, or agent for the sale of merchandise, fancy goods, or medicines; is willing to go South or West; undoubted references given. Address INDUSTRY, No. 5,000 City Post-Office.

BOY WANTED—Who can read and write, in a drug store, in a healthy village in New-Jersey, about 45 miles from New-York. A good boy will be boarded in the family and taught the business. Apply with specimen of hand-writing, reference and address, at No. 206 West 13th-st., between 5th and 6th-avs.

A RESPECTABLE LAD—About 16 or 17 years of age, acquainted somewhat with the retail Book business, may hear of a situation by addressing Box No. 4,556 Post-Office, giving reference, real name, &c. Salary $150 a year.

TO CARPENTERS AND TRACKLAYERS.—Wanted, a few Spanish carpenters and track layers to go to the Isthmus of Panama. Liberal wages will be given to such as bring good recommendations. Apply at the office of the Panama Railroad Company, No. 78 Broadway.

TO MUSIC COMMITTEES.—A family consisting of my experienced father, mother, elder and organist, and boys if desired, would like an engagement for the coming year on moderate terms. Address MELODY, Times Office.

FARM LABORERS, MECHANICS and female domestics may be engaged at the American and Foreign Emigrant Protective and Employment Society, No. 22 Greenwich-st. Prospectuses sent on application.

WATCHMAKER WANTED—To go to a place on the Hudson River. A good workman required. Apply to FELLOWS & CO., No. 37 Maiden-lane.

FEMALE SERVANTS.—Employers in City and country wanting respectable and experienced Female servants in any capacity can be well supplied at WILLEY'S Select Female Office, No. 128 Bleecker, between 2d and 3d-sts. No charge until suited. Respectable girls will find vacancies waiting first-class situations as they will do well to call. A lady in attendance.

DEPENDANT AND OTHER DOMESTICS—Can be obtained at the office of the American and Foreign Employment Society, No. 12 Astor-place, with first rate references.

JOHN YOUNG—Agent of the Protestant Society's Office, No. 1 Chatham-st., has now a number of good servants of every description to offer, in any capacity. Families can depend on the Office for good servants, &c.

CHRISTIAN HOME FOR FEMALE SERVANTS—No. 614 4th-st., between Avenues A and B. Good servants, also servants in every capacity, supplied from the institution. A superior baby's nurse now at the institution.

BOARDING.

BOARDING.—A small private family, occupying a large element house, have room, with all the latest improvements in the gas-apparatus, to rent, will reserve applications from a lady and gentleman, or single gentleman, for option of rooms with board. Small select parties desirous of forming a pleasant choice and family circle, and willing to pay a liberal price for superior accommodations, may meet with an opportunity, either offering, by apply. at No. 201 West 23d-st., near 8th-av.

BOARDING.—A gentleman and his wife can be accommodated with a front parlor (furnished or unfurnished,) and pantries adjoining, or 2d floor, and good board, in a small private family, keeping a few respectable boarders, at No. 68 Hammond-st., near Washington. Horse-cars and bells; having gas, water, &c. A desirable location. Terms moderate. Permanent immediately. References given and required.

BOARDING.—A very pleasant front parlor and bedroom, on the second floor, may be obtained at Mrs. AUSTIN'S, No. 34 East 14th-st., near Union-square. Also, single rooms. The house has all the modern improvements. Dinner at 6 o'clock.

BOARDING.—No. 1,289 Broadway, rooms to let to families or single, to families of grown persons or single gentlemen. House is new and has the modern improvements. Is very convenient to cars and stages. References required.

BOARDING.—Mrs. BLACK will have vacant on the 1st of May a parlor and bedroom on the first-floor which she is desirous of renting permanently with board. Likewise two or three vacancies on the upper floors. Apply at No. 34 West 26th-st., nearly opposite Trinity Chapel.

BOARDING—BROOKLYN—Several gentlemen can be accommodated with pleasant rooms, breakfast and tea, at No. 62 High-st., five minutes walk from Fulton Ferry. For particulars call at No. 205 Washington-st. References required.

BOARDING.—Two or three gentlemen can be accommodated with pleasant rooms and board, at No. 216 West 25th-st., between 6th and 7th-avs. Breakfast and dinner at 64 o'clock. References exchanged.

BOARDING.—A third-story front room, and two bedrooms, unfurnished, suitable for a gentleman and lady, from 1st May next, at No. 360 Broome-st. References exchanged.

BOARDING.—A small family, residing in the upper part of the City, would accommodate two single gentlemen. Dinner at 6 o'clock. References exchanged. Address H. A. S., at this office.

BOARD.—To let to one or two gentlemen a parlor and bedroom on second floor, furnished or unfurnished, without board, in a strictly private family; has all the modern improvements, gas, water, &c. Apply at No. 29 Bleecker-st.

BOARD IN JERSEY CITY.—Room on the second-story of a modern built house to let with board. Also, a single room on the third story. The rooms are furnished with large pantries, hot and cold water, &c. Possession given on or before the 1st of May. Address R., Box No. 56, Post-Office, New-York.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—At No. 161 Schermerhorn-st., between Bourom and Smith-sts. Pleasant rooms in suites or separately can be had. The apartments are well furnished; the house commodious and in a pleasantly located as any in Brooklyn, from 15 to 18 minutes' walk from the Ferries.

BOARD WANTED—By a young gentleman, or by Brown, if they can be suited, between 23d and 34th-sts., and near 6th-av. Full board for one and partial for the other, with a pleasant room, if desired. A family where few or no other boarders are taken, preferred. Address, post-paid, stating terms and locality which must be reasonable, JACOBS, Box No. 156, Post-Office.

BOARD WANTED.—A small family with one child and nurse, want permanent board in Brooklyn near to Myrtle-av. and Fulton-st.; no objection to a private family, where the employment of surplus room is an object. Address P., Box No. 114 Brooklyn Post-Office.

BOARD WANTED—In Brooklyn, near Fulton or Dean-st. Ferries, by two moral young men, in a small, pleasant family, where an agreeable and comfortable home may be enjoyed. Address, stating location, &c., G. C., this office.

BOARD AND ROOMS.—Single gentlemen and families may be accommodated with pleasant rooms and good healthy board, in a private family, by applying at No. 4 Astor-place. N. B.—Those who wish to fill up their houses with good boarders, will find it to their advantage to register their places in the above office.

DEBARBIEU & BASCHET.

BOARD OPPOSITE THE BATTERY—From 20th of May, in the beautifully situated dwelling house, No. 7 Bowling-green. A desirable front room in the second story to a gentleman and wife or single gentleman. May be seen by application as above, or at Nos. 4 and 6 State-st.

BOARD IN JERSEY CITY.—A small private family would take three or four gentlemen to board to breakfast and tea. House situated close to the Ferry. The best of board for those willing to pay a fair price. Address R. B., Times Office.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN—Between the South and Wall-st. Ferries. Location desirable. Front room suitable for single gentleman, with board. Table at 8, at No. 16 State-st., near Henry. References given and required.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—To let to single gentlemen a pleasant front room, with partial board. Location desirable, and within five minutes' walk of Fulton or Wall-st. Ferries. No moving in May.

ROOMS FOR GENTLEMEN.—Gentlemen can find a newly furnished room, with or without bedroom attached, in a private family, at No. 12 18th-st., between 5th and 6th-aves. The house has the modern improvements, and breakfast will be served in the room, if required. No moving in May.

ROOMS TO LET—In a private family, two or three furnished rooms, with or without board. The house is elegant and new, and contains all the modern improvements. Apply at No. 47 West 13th-st., between 5th and 6th-avs. References exchanged.

ROOMS WITH BOARD.—Two large rooms with all modern improvements, suitable for gentleman and his wife. Also a small room for single gentleman. Location pleasant and convenient to cars and stages. No. 404 4th-st., Albion-place.

THE WAVERLEY HOTEL on the southwest corner of Broadway and Bleecker-sts., is now preparing to furnish superior accommodations with or without board. Those desiring meals will have the satisfaction of knowing that their tables will be supplied by that eminent caterer Mr. G. B. Shelley, of Shelley's, whose elegant establishment is immediately contiguous.

CHAS. H. SHELLEY, Superintendent.

FURNISHED ROOM WANTED IN BROOKLYN.—Room, with partial board, in a house where there is a bath. A liberal price will be paid by the advertiser (a single gentleman) for good accommodations. Address L. B., office of this paper.

COUNTRY BOARD WANTED—For a lady, nurse and three children, during the next Summer. Good fare and accommodations required. A quiet farm house, with plenty of shade trees, in the vicinity of the Sound, would be preferred. Apply at No. 20 Beach-st., St. John's Park.

PRIVATE BOARDING.—Several very pleasant rooms, furnished or unfurnished, other furnished or unfurnished, can be had with board on pleasant terms, in a private family, residing at No. 220 4th-av., (opposite Calvary Church.) The house is finely located, and has all the modern improvements. References exchanged.

TO GENTLEMEN.—A private family having more room than they require, would let (without board) to one or more gentlemen of quiet and regular habits a suit of parlors, which will be found newly furnished in the best and kept in the best order. References required. Apply on the premises, No. 775 Broadway, between the hours of 3 and 5 P. M.

141 NINTH-STREET—Third door east of Broadway, furnished rooms, in suites or separate. Also, back parlor and extension room on the first floor, to let to a gentleman, with breakfast, if required. Also, furnished rooms at No. 6 College-place.

DESIRABLE ROOMS WITH BOARD—May be had for families or single gentlemen at No. 124 West 14th-st., near 6th-av.

MANSION HOUSE—Hicks-st. Brooklyn—situated midway between Wall-st. and Fulton Ferries—can accommodate a few families or single gentlemen with board.

EDWIN E. VALE

MILLINERY.

MDE. RUTTEAU KOSSUTH—Has on hand French Embroideries and fine Laces, Morning Caps, Skirts, &c., at low prices. Sleeves and other articles made to order. No. 120 6th-st., near Broadway.

MILLINERY GOODS
FOR SPRING SALES.
PINNEO & CO.,
No. 76 Chambers-st., New-York,

HAVE just opened their Spring importations of Silks, Ribbons, Trimmings, Crapes, Laces, Embroideries, Flowers, &c., including a general assortment of millinery articles of the most fashionable and richest styles, which they are enabled to sell at the very lowest prices for cash or short time.

P. & Co., import their own goods, and dealers with them will save the second profit. Orders by letter promptly and carefully attended to. No. 76 Chambers-st., near Broadway, and opposite the Irving House.

NEW SILK AND MILLINERY GOODS HOUSE
FROST & MALLORY, No. 5 Park-place.
SILKS, RIBBONS, TRIMMINGS, EMBROIDERIES, CRAPES, LACES, WHITE GOODS, GRASS CLOTHS, &c. INCLUDING A VERY ATTRACTIVE AND ENTIRE NEW STOCK OF MILLINERY GOODS. I

FOR SALE.

HOUSE FOR SALE.—The modern and elegant brown stone front house, No. 48 West 38th-st., between the 5th and 6th-avs., furnished in the modern style, has been thoroughly overhauled and painted last Fall. The location is pleasant and healthy, being a few doors west of the Reformed Dutch Church. For terms and particulars to see the premises, from 11 to 3 o'clock, apply to ALBERT REED, No. 187 West-st.

HOUSES FOR SALE IN BROOKLYN.—Two elegant brownstone fronts, on Lafayette-av., near Classon-av., each containing parlors, dining-rooms, kitchen, cellar, bright cellars, marble mantels, double parlors, hall, marble steps, gas and fixtures, boiler, hot and cold water, range, bath, speaking tubes, &c. Lot 25 by 100 feet, yard in rear. The above desirable property is situated in Clinton-av., Fort-Greene Place, and is one of the most desirable locations in the city of Brooklyn. Will be sold cheap. Terms easy. Apply to SCOTES & LOPEZ, No. 4 Sands-st., Brooklyn.

HOUSES FOR SALE IN BROOKLYN—A GOOD OPPORTUNITY.—A new first-class brick house, built in the modern Italian style, situated on Classon-av., near Lafayette-av., (Fort Greene Place,) in a pleasant and healthy locality of the city of Brooklyn. Will be sold cheap. Terms easy. Apply to SCOTES & LOPEZ, No. 4 Sands-st., Brooklyn.

HOUSES FOR SALE OR TO LET IN BROOKLYN.—One brick house on Carlton, near Fulton-av., price $4,000, cash. Also, one frame house, with Mansard roof, price $4,000, payable in two years. Also, one frame house, with Mansard roof, price $4,000, payable in three years. Enquire of WM. F. KING, No. 48 Joralemon-st., Brooklyn, N. Y., or on the premises, to ALOIS H. KING, Brooklyn.

HOUSE FOR SALE.—The modern and elegant brown stone front house, No. 48 West 38th-st., between the 5th and 6th-avs., furnished in the modern style, has been thoroughly overhauled and painted last Fall. The location is pleasant and healthy, being a few doors west of the Reformed Dutch Church. For terms and particulars to see the premises, from 11 to 3 o'clock, apply to ALBERT REED, No. 187 West-st.

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HOUSES FOR SALE OR TO RENT.—At Clifton, Staten Island.—A house, with one acre of land, immediately on the shore, where there is good bathing, and unequalled for healthy Bay Scenery, and within the most easy of access by Boat, and within the most easy of access by Rail, and within the most easy of access by Omnibus, Stage-coach, or Carriage, and within the most easy of access by Post, and within the most easy of access by Telegraph, and within the most easy of access by Express, and within the most easy of access by Express, and within the most easy of access by Express

AUCTION SALES.

Henry E. Lewis, Auctioneer.

EXTENSIVE SALE OF VALUABLE WORKS OF ART, COSTLY STATUARY, FURNITURE, WINES, &c.—By order of Messrs. HENRY LEWIS, Jun., and JOHN E. LEWIS & CO., and not as bankrupts, on WEDNESDAY, ON, and THURSDAY, the 4th, 5th and 6th days of April, at 10 o'clock, at the rooms, No. 1 Vesey-st., Washington-market, entrance, No. 2 Vesey-st., first door, Washington-market, will be sold, by order of the assignees, a very valuable and extensive assortment of art, costly furniture, consisting of rosewood and other parlor suits, superb rosewood and marble statuary, by the celebrated sculptors, Powers, Gibson, Crawford, Rinehart, Ives, Ives, Ives

New-York Daily Times.

NEW-YORK CITY.

CITY PAUPERS.

Board of Governors.

The regular weekly meeting of the Governors of the Almshouse was held in the Rotunda yesterday afternoon, President TOWNSEND in the Chair.

The following is a statement of the number of inmates remaining in the different institutions for the week ending March 31, 1855:

Bellevue Hospital, 700; Lunatic Asylum, 272; Almshouse, 1,326; Penitentiary, 461; Penitentiary Hospital, 207; Workhouse, 284; Smallpox Hospital, 2; Randall's Island, 217; Randall's Island Hospital, 204; City Prison, 370; Second District Prison, 15; Third District Prison, 27; Colored Home, 325; Colored Orphan Asylum, 160; Children at nurse in the City, 108; total, 3,898; decrease, 29. Number remaining March 24, 1855, 3,927; admitted, 1,329; total, 5,256. Died, 29; discharged, 1,309; sent to Penitentiary, 147; sent, 1,268. Remaining March 31, 3,892.

GOV. DUER ON BRITISH LUSTRE.

The reading of the requisitions monopolized, as necessary, a large portion of the session, and led to several passages at arms between members, Governor DUER being, as ever, on the qui vive for any proposition looking like an infringement of the rules of the Board. A requisition for several pounds of British lustre to clean the stoves of one of the institutions brought very singular to Governor DUER. He thought the amount of British Lustre used in the institutions was most astounding. The Matron at one time asked for one kind of lustre and then for another. We now had, apparently, a "Free-Soil," "Silver-Grey," "Wooly-Head" mixture, with which to black the stoves in the Institution.

Mr. DRAPER—A strange mixture.

Governor DUER—Decidedly so. And if we continue to grant these requisitions for lustre, we shall soon, I fear, have not only our stoves but our institutions covered with British or foreign lustre. (Laughter.) If it were for American Lustre I would vote for it; I can't go for British Lustre. (Laughter.)

PETITION FROM THE MASONS.

A communication was received from the operative masons in the employ of the Board asking for an increase of their pay from $1 75 to $2 per day, as usual, after the 10th of March.

Governor SMITH hoped the request of the Masons would be granted. He was entirely opposed to night and Sunday work.

Governor DUER hoped the request would not be granted. He had in his employ nineteen masons, and for years of them did no pay more than fourteen shillings, and he had plenty of applicants for work, glad to work for that sum and much less.

Governor SMITH—I have six masons in my employ at the present time, and in none of them do I pay less than $2 per day. The standard rate of masons' wages at this time is $2; and because men can be found willing to work for a less amount is not a reason why we should pay our employees less than the usual sum.

Governor DUER thought the Board, as a public body, should pay the same as private employers. It would be a bad example to act otherwise.

Governor DRAPER asked whether the Board had anything to do with the matter? He thought the payment of the petitioners now entirely in the hands of the Superintendent.

Several members dissented from Governor DRAPER's view of the matter, and the subject was finally referred to the Committee on Bellevue Hospital to report.

AN INTERESTING DEBATE.

A very long, very spicy, very delicate, and decidedly personal debate ensued between Governors SMITH and DUER, relative to the character of the female employees in the Island, formerly inmates of the Workhouse, in particular, and all the female inmates of the Work-house in general.

Governor TIEMANN thought that in view of the statements made by Governor DUER, (that the Committee on Randall's Island had removed from, but again hired women of bad repute on Randall's Island,) there must be a screw loose somewhere. He was in favor of appointing a Committee of examination.

Governor DUER made several explanations and corrections of his previous remarks, none of which served rather to elucidate the subject or satisfy the other members.

Finally, after a miscellaneous debate,—during which Governor SMITH took occasion to expose his regret that a social and private remark made by him at the last meeting of the Board, had been made use of in a manner he was informed by one of the reporters,—the matter was set at rest temporarily by the adoption of the following preamble and resolution:

Whereas, Governor DUER charged that, by resolution passed this Board, all women of impure character on Randall's Island, coming from the Workhouse or Almshouse, be discharged, and that they were so discharged, and they were reappointed under pay; therefore be it

Resolved, That a Special Committee of three be appointed to inquire into and report said charge.

Messrs. TIEMANN, TAYLOR and DUER were appointed a Committee in accordance with the above resolution.

An amount of other business, but not any of general importance, was transacted by the Board.

WIRE MARSHAL'S INVESTIGATIONS.

Arrest on a Charge of Arson.

Before Justice Wood.

On Monday night, the 26 inst., a German named Frederick Meacher was arrested by Officer Riley, of the Tenth Ward, charged with setting fire to his premises, No. 24 Delancey-street. He was conveyed to the Station-house, and detained to await an examination before Justice Wood and the Fire Marshal.

Yesterday morning the prisoner was brought before the Court, and the following evidence was taken:

Christian Gast testified to living at No. 26 Delancey-street; that from a quarter to 8½ o'clock on Monday night, he was alarmed by a fire on the second floor in house occupied by Meacher; he went to the door of Henry's room and found smoke coming out of the top of the door; he put his hand up and found the door quite hot; he then forced open the door, finding entitled there was fire in the room; he saw the flames burning on a table; the table was then nearly rotting; water was procured, and it was soon extinguished; on this shelf was found several pieces of rags, which smelt strongly of turpentine or turpentine; they were partially burnt; there was also on the shelf a small bag, a broken glass tumbler, a book, and a piece of pine binding-wood, all more or less burnt.

About fifteen minutes before the fire was discovered, Meacher came down stairs, went into the store of witness, and requested him, if a man called for him, to say he could be found at a lager beer saloon, corner of Delancey-street and the Bowery; the man did not call, but Meacher came in twenty minutes after the fire was discovered.

August Schuler testified to examining the room, and finding on the shelf several pieces of rags saturated with camphene or turpentine, together with a small bag, a piece of pine wood, &c., as described by the other witness. It was also further shown by several witnesses, that the amount of property in the room would not exceed $10, yet he had an insurance of $300. It was also shown that the accused kept two canary birds and a parrot in his room up to within eight or ten days prior to the fire. Several other witnesses are yet to be examined.

The further examination was postponed until 11 o'clock this day.

Auction Sale of Real Estate Belonging to the Knickerbocker Bank.

By order of the United States Trust Company, Receiver of the Knickerbocker Bank, E. C. HALLIDAY sold at auction yesterday, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, six lots in the vicinity of One Hundred and Sixth-street and Bloomingdale Road. These lots were sold on the 20th of February last, but the terms of sale not having been complied with by the respective purchasers, they were resold yesterday.

The following are the lots sold, and the names of the purchasers, with the sums respectively paid for the same:

Lot on the southwesterly corner of Bloomingdale Road and One Hundred and Sixth-street, being 50 feet 11 inches wide in front—45 feet 11 inches in the rear; 110 feet 7 inches on the northerly side, and 100 feet 7 inches on the easterly side. Sold to J. H. Hanson for $600—sold at the previous sale for $620.

Lot on the easterly side of Bloomingdale Road, beginning 50 feet 10½ inches from the northeasterly corner of One hundred and Fifth-street, being 27 feet 11 inches wide in front, 25 feet in the rear, 100 feet 9½ inches deep on the southerly side, and 94 feet 11 inches on the northerly side—sold to G. H. Powers for $300; sold at the previous sale for $510.

Lot on the northerly side of One hundred and Fifth-street, beginning 50 feet 11 inches from the northeasterly corner of Bloomingdale Road, being 20 feet front and rear, and 100 feet 11 inches in depth—sold to John B. Lyons for $200; sold at the previous sale for $310.

Lot on the southerly side of One hundred and Sixth-street, beginning 100 feet westerly from the corner of Bloomingdale Road, being 20 feet front and rear and 100 feet 11 inches deep—sold to J. H. Hanson for $201; sold at the previous sale for $300.

Lot on the northerly side of One hundred and Sixth-street, beginning 100 feet 11 inches from the northeasterly corner of Bloomingdale Road, being 20 feet wide front and rear, and 100 feet 11 inches in depth—sold to J. H. Hanson for $200; sold at the previous sale for $300.

Lot adjoining the last lot on the easterly side, and of the same dimensions—sold to J. H. Cockroft for $200; sold at the previous sale for $300.

The terms of sale required 10 per cent. advance on the amount of purchase, the balance to be paid on the 22d instant.

Charge of Assault on a Young Woman—Manhattan Police.

Justice PERKINS, yesterday, took the following affidavit at the Mayor's office:

Elizabeth Smith, residing at No. 22 Mulberry-street, being duly sworn, deposes and says, that she went in search of an entertainment in the form to go to 60 Rose-street, where, according to said advertisement, 50 gentlemen were assaulted. Deponent went there on 27th March, and the proprietor of said establishment, one Mr. W. Rosenbaum, gave her one ticket to admission, she agreed to go the next day for 50 cents, in the hope that she might get more, and better paid for work than Mr. Rosenbaum, though she had to work three days to finish said mantilla, and though she usually received $3 50 for her work.

Deponent further says that she finished the mantilla and brought it back to Rosenbaum; he told her that he only paid his workmen once a week, on every Tuesday, but that he was well satisfied with the work, and gave her another mantilla of the same pattern; this mantilla was a drab colored silk one, and when she opened the paper in which it had been wrapped by Rosenbaum, she found several spots on it; she finished the second mantilla and delivered it to him on Monday, and he paid her for more work; and that Rosenbaum opened the second mantilla, and said that he found no fault with the embroidery, but that there were spots on it; on account of that he refused to give her any more work; and would not pay her for the mantilla that she had finished.

Deponent further says that she then stated that the spots had been on the mantilla when she received it from him, but that she could remove them if he would let her have it back; that said ROSENBAUM then said that he would do no such thing, and then left her; deponent further says that, provoked by such treatment, she said that she was very sorry, but that it appeared to her that the Germans, when they came to this country, always carried on in such a way; and deponent further says, that upon this a daughter of said ROSENBAUM ran round the counter and knocked her down, and hurt her seriously on the chest, and then, with the aid of another boy and said ROSENBAUM, took hold of her whilst lying exhausted on the floor, tore her victorine, dragged her down stairs and put her out into the street; she then went crying to the Essex Market Police Court to make a complaint, and that she was told there to go to the Mayor's Office. She most respectfully begs His Honor to investigate this matter, and deal with it according to law.

Discharging Prisoners.

The following communication relative to discharging prisoners was received yesterday by the Mayor:

FOURTH DISTRICT STATION-HOUSE, April 2, 1855.

Hon. Fernando Wood, Mayor:

SIR: I desire to respectfully call your attention to the following facts as they have been reported to me: Officer THOMPSON, on Sunday, 1st inst., arrested two boys named John HOLMES and Wm. WALSHE, aged 12, respectively, 11 and 14 years, for pitching pennies. On taking them before Judge BOGART, and making his statement, the Justice asked the officer if he had never pitched pennies, and intimated that it was folly to arrest boys for such trifling offences, and said that he (the Judge) had often pitched pennies on Sunday in the Park. He thereupon discharged the boys. Soon after Officer HARRAHAN arrested John McCARTHY for shooting marbles in the street. This time the magistrate severely reprimanded the boy,—but, finally, at the solicitation of the boy's father, he let young McCARTHY go. Officer BRADER, at 12½ P. M., arrested GEORGE R. FARRELL for disorderly conduct, breaking and destroying property, &c. This officer was detained from his dinner until near 4 o'clock P. M., there being no magistrate to take the charge. At 2½ P. M., Officer BUNDAY requested a crowd of persons on the sidewalk to disperse; one of them taunted the officer, telling him to go down the street, and disperse a crowd there; that he would go when he got ready, and said "Go on, Dutchman, you attend to your business and I'll attend to mine." The man himself disorderly and inciting disorder in others, finally the officer arrested MATTHEW McCARTY, and on taking him before the magistrate the man was discharged. The magistrate said the officer that McCARTY had as good a right in the street as he had. These things are very annoying and disheartening to the officers, who receive orders from your Honor to prevent idle crowds from pitching pennies, playing marbles, spinning tops, &c., on Sundays. These orders the officers obey with alacrity. I have no doubt but that a large majority of the officers in this district are anxious to do all in their power to render you efficient service, in carrying out your ideas and measures of reformation; but they lose their independent energy and confidence when not properly sustained.

Excuse me for encroaching on your time, but I have been impelled to do so, in the hope that I might give you one minor point on which you were not fully posted. These things I see daily and know the effect they have in crippling the efficiency of the policemen.

With great respect,

WM. S. WILLISTON, Lieut. Fourth District.

Farmers' Club.

The regular weekly meeting of the American Institute Farmers' Club was held at the Repository, Broadway, on Tuesday noon—Judge LIVINGSTON in the Chair.

The Secretary, Mr. MEIGS, read a letter from Mr. SMITH, agent of the American Settlement Company, now in Kansas. Mr. SMITH speaks in glowing terms of the new Territory. The Winter months there, he says, are as mild as October and May in the Eastern States. The soil—particularly that in the vicinity of Council City—is fruitful; game is abundant, and wild animals—especially prairie wolves—are not scarce. Recent explorations prove the land to be rich in minerals. Coal beds, of large extent and superior quality, are numerous.

The Secretary read a number of interesting papers, translations, &c., relating to agriculture; and Mr. President PELL spoke at some length on the qualities of indigo, and its effects on animal and vegetable growth.

Mr. LOWIS gave some practical illustrations of the different modes of grafting, and explained the proper methods of budding fruit-trees and plants.

The thanks of the Club were voted to Mr. MASON, of the Patent Office, and his assistant, Mr. BROWN, for donations of valuable foreign seeds.

Journalists' Club.

The Journalists' Club have received the following donations:

United States Navy Register, from 1775 to 1853.
Explanation of the Valley of the Amazon, (Lieut. GIBSON's Report,) with Maps.
Cruise of the Dolphin, (Lieut. S. P. LEE, U. S. N.,) with Maps.
Navy Register of the United States for 1855.
Official Army Register for 1855.
Maury's Sailing Directions. Sixth edition.
Report of the Secretary of the Treasury for 1854.
Geographical and Commercial Gazette—January, February and March, 1855.
Map of the City of New-York, numbered to Fiftieth-street.
Map of the City of New-York, numbered above Fiftieth-street.
Corporation Proceedings and Documents, 1854-5.

The donors are understood to be: JOHN S. CUNNINGHAM, of the Navy Department at Washington; D. T. VALENTINE, S. DE WITT BLOODGOOD, and others. The Club, we learn, now numbers nearly *sixty* members.

False Pretences.

JOHN FRYE, an Englishman, was taken before Judge OSBORNE, charged by BARNETT L. SOLOMON, No. 249 Broadway, with having obtained from himself and partner 15 yards of Mohair plush, valued at $45, by false representations, on the 29th March. It appears that the accused went to the store of SOLOMON on the aforesaid day, and stated that he had been sent by the firm of MCGRAW & ALLEBODY for said goods, which were delivered to the accused, his statement having been believed, and the firm being known to complainant. It was subsequently ascertained from said firm that they had never sent for the goods. FRYE entered the store of complainant again on Monday, and, after selecting a piece of goods worth $100, stated that he had been sent for the same by the same parties, whereupon he had him arrested. The accused was committed in default of the necessary bail.

Journeymen House-Painters.

The threatened difficulty between the Journeymen House-painters and some of their employers, as to the rate of compensation, seems in a fair way of being amicably settled. A large mass meeting of the former was held in Convention Hall, in Wooster-street, on Monday evening. Statements were made that nearly all the large firms still continue to pay at the old rate, $2 per day. The few firms that have not yet signified their intention of paying the usual rate will not, it is thought, insist on a reduction.

Marriage of Miss Lynch.

On Saturday, Miss ANNE C. LYNCH, the poetess, was married in this City to Prof. VICENZO BOTTA, of Princeton, N. J. The marriage ceremony was performed by Rev. HENRY B. SMITH.

Previous to the marriage, a number of artists and other gentlemen of Miss LYNCH's acquaintance, testified their friendship for her by the gift of a copy of DELAROCHE's splendid picture, known as "The Heni Cycle."

Heavy Robbery.

THOMAS ADDIS, of Hackintown, N. J., arrived in this City last evening by the Philadelphia cars, and soon afterwards discovered that he had lost from his pocket $2,270 in money, and over $5,000 in notes. Two of the notes, $700 each, were made payable at the Belvidere Bank. He thinks he was robbed, but does not know whether here or in Jersey City.

Mock Auction.

Yesterday a full grown sample of verdancy, named HUNTINGTON, from Maine, complained at the Mayor's office, that he was defrauded by a mock auctioneer, at No. 135 Broadway, out of $10, for a worthless watch. Officer McKINNEY called to see "Peter" and had the money restored.

For Europe.

The *Atlantic* sails to-day. Among the list of passengers are RICHARD B. KIMBALL, the author, and Prof. WM. M. GILLESPIE, of Union College, the latter of whom leaves a "posthumous" work, soon to be issued by the APPLETONS.

Special Edict.

We copy the following verbatim from the Black Tom:

GOVERNOR WILD must move those cases of candy merchandise from the sidewalk. People will gather at his windows which anything cannot be introduced by the aiders of "the powers that be" against observations of the sidewalks, but these have ceased now.

Joint Meeting of the Whig General Committee.

A special meeting of the Whig General Committee was held last evening. The object of the meeting was to adopt a series of resolutions urging the necessity of immediate action in regard to the Police and other local matters. The Committee were in session the same two hours. We understand that the resolutions in question met with a unanimous approval of the meeting, but no publication of them was desired until dispatched to the law-makers at Albany.

A Conflict with Knives—One Man Stabbed.

On Monday night a conflict, in which knives were freely used, occurred at a lager-bier shop, No. 251 William-street. A dozen persons assembled to take a social glass, and among them were Italians, Swiss and Germans. Having drank repeatedly, they became quarrelsome, and a dispute arose. The bone of contention it was impossible to ascertain. A general fight ensued. JOHN GAKE, ALEXANDER DISTIERNY and JOSEPH KERPER were locked up. A man named ANDREW MCNICHOLL was found lying on the floor in a pool of blood, with a wound near the temple, and another in his left shoulder, inflicted by a dirk in the hands of some person, (alleged to be GAKE.) The sufferer was taken to the City Hospital.

During the afternoon Justice CORNOLLY, finding the patient in a dangerous condition, took his deposition:

Andrew McNicholl being duly sworn, said: I reside at No. 3 Duane-street; about 2 o'clock on the morning of 31 of April, 1855, I was feloniously assaulted and beaten by three persons whose names are unknown to me, but I am informed by Officer *Ford*, of the Sixth Ward Police, that they are confined in the City Prison; they, or one of them, stabbed me in the shoulder and head with a dirk-knife now in possession of the said police officer; the stabs inflicted caused two severe wounds,—one on the head and one on the shoulder; I was also knocked down and repeatedly kicked about the body and head without any justification on the part of said assailants; whereupon deponent prays the said assailants may be dealt with according to law.

Extortion by a Hack Driver.

The following affidavit was taken by Mr Stephens, First Marshal, yesterday:

Octavius Le Plan, St. Albans, Vermont, being sworn, said: That he arrived in this City yesterday by the Worcester boat, at the foot of Cortlandt-street, and while on said boat he was accosted by a man calling himself James McLeod, who came up to him and inquired where he was going to, and said that he would take him to the depôt; the said man then put deponent and friends in the coach and drove them to the Hudson River depôt. The said man then charged deponent $10 for conveying four grown persons and two infants to said depôt, and then charged deponent's friend two dollars for his fare; all of which was paid to said driver. Deponent remonstrated with the driver about the charge, but he would not take less.

The accused was compelled by Mr. Stephens to refund the money; he also had his license revoked, and was treated to a vacation of ten days in the City Prison.

A Jew Drummer before Judge Pearsey.

Yesterday an Irishman made a complaint before Judge Pearsey, of having been pulled into a clothing store, No. 121 Chatham-street, by one of those pests who abound in that locality, named Wm. Davis, for the purpose of compelling him to buy clothes. The man was dissatisfied with the goods and the price, and was thereupon forcibly and abusively ejected into the street by said Davis. This is a nuisance that is hourly repeated by these people at every clothing store from French's Hotel to Chatham-square. No poor, author or rustic is allowed to pass them—harpies by without molestation or abuse. Their conduct also to respectable young females in going to and returning from their business, morning and evening, is highly offensive. A reform in the conduct of those who are elevated in this country, from the degraded position they occupy in other climes to the rank of men, is much needed. The Justice dismissed Davis with a severe reprimand, and a caution not to offend again in a similar manner. The accused endeavored to convince the Justice that he was obliged to do business in the way complained of to satisfy his employer.

Lectures on Phrenology.

Mr. FOWLER announces a course of lectures on Phrenology, commencing to-morrow evening, in Bleecker Buildings. Mr. FOWLER is the favorite lecturer on this topic, and what he says is always worth hearing.

☞ On Saturday last the Clerk of the Ocean Bank presented to Mr. HENRY NORVELL, (one of their number,) on the occasion of his retiring from the Institution, a handsome service of plate, consisting of a Tankard and Salver. The plate was presented by Mr. J. E. SMITH in a very appropriate speech, which was feelingly responded to by Mr. NORVELL.

☞ A Paris letter in the *Commercial* says:

We have just received from Rome the melancholy intelligence of the sudden death of Mrs. CASS, the wife of the United States Minister at that city, and late Miss LUDLUM, of New-York. Mrs. CASS died the 24 of March, from congestion of the brain, caused by taking a hot bath too soon after eating. She was seized in the bath, and lived but an hour, unconscious. Mrs. CASS was married to Mr. C. in the month of May last, in this city. She was a young lady remarkable for her accomplishments and personal attractions, and her death is very much regretted by the large circle of friends whom she has gained in Paris and Rome, during her residence in those cities.

☞ The Children's Aid Society acknowledges the receipt of $370, from March 1 to April 1.

☞ The Ladies of Harlem Baptist Church will hold a Fair and Festival to-day and to-morrow.

☞ The usual Classes in the Mechanics' Institute are now forming.

☞ Wind died away yesterday. Pleasanter.

(Advertisement.)

FEVER AND AGUE.—Read the testimony of Hon. R. B. COLEMAN, of the Astor House, in favor of DESHLER's Anti-periodic, or Fever and Ague Pills:

ASTOR HOUSE, Dec. 15, 1854.

CHARLES D. DESHLER, Esq.—*Dear Sir*: I will not claim the $500 you agreed to give me if your medicine did not cure me, being sufficiently remunerated by a perfect recovery. I was troubled for several months with jaundice, bilious fever, and fever and ague. Your pills performed a perfect cure by their use through a single course. They were recommended to me by a friend, to whom I feel greatly obliged. I shall recommend them with perfect confidence in all cases of a similar character. Truly yours, R. B. COLEMAN.

Sold by all the druggists; also, at wholesale and retail, by C. D. DESHLER, Agent, at the Wholesale Depôt, No. 241 Broadway, New-York.

(Advertisement.)

The wide-spread popularity of the house of Messrs. CHAS. HEARD & Co., No. 301 Grand-street, continues to excite the envy of rival establishments, in the same proportion to their inability to compete with them in a truly legitimate business. The whole secret of which it consists is the great determination evinced by Messrs. C. H. & Co. in taking the lead in every undertaking connected with the Dry Goods business. Almost every new article of Dress Goods which becomes popular among the ladies for its neatness of taste and richness of style, may trace its origin to the above house. Another great feature, and one on which depends the harmony of the whole establishment, is while they are devoting their great energies to that object, they are also making their house-furnishing department the great centre of attraction to all frugal housewives.

(Advertisement.)

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT AND PILLS.—The only sure and immediate remedy for salt rheum; acting immediately upon the absorbent system, discarding the poisonous matter floating in the blood, and thus by purifying the vital stream, giving energy, tone, and vigor to all the functions of life. Sold at the manufactories, No. 80 Maiden-lane, New-York, and No. 244 Strand, London, and by all druggists at 25 cents, 62½ cents, and $1 per pot or box.

(Advertisement.)

UNDER-GARMENTS AND HOSIERY, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.—All are interested in purchasing at an establishment offering an extensive and carefully selected stock, and where the goods are the very best in the market, and sold at the lowest prices. Such are the inducements offered to a discerning public at the Hosiery and Under-Garment Establishment of JAMES E. RAY, No. 100 Bowery, near Grand-street.

(Advertisement.)

TO OUR CUSTOMERS IN NEW-YORK CITY.—In obedience to a custom originating with our firm of introducing QUARTERLY new and original patterns for *Gentlemen's Hats*, we beg to announce those for April 1855, as the most finished production of ART HATTING ever presented for public acceptance and approval.

LEARY & CO., Astor House Broadway.

(Advertisement.)

GAS, GAS.—New styles of gas fixtures for the spring trade, of both modern and antique designs, just out. Wholesale buyers particularly invited to call at the Great Manufacturing Depôt of ARCHER, WARNER & Co., No. 276 Broadway. Also, the best portable gas works for country dwellings, churches and factories in this country.

(Advertisement.)

BLAKE'S PATENT FIRE-PROOF PAINT, No. 149 Pearl-st.—See under head of Paints.

(Advertisement.)

BRADY'S GALLERY, No. 359 BROADWAY—The largest in the world. Daguerreotypes and Ambrotypes in every style. Gallery, dressing and operating rooms on the same floor. The finest collection of portraits in America. Strangers in New-York are respectfully invited to pay it a visit.

(Advertisement.)

☞ COLORED PHOTOGRAPHS for $6, $8, $10, $15 and $20, in a style superior to any others made in this country. Cabinet and Life sizes, plain and colored. Copies by this process. BRADY, No. 359 Broadway, over Thompson's.

LONG ISLAND.

Not to be Intimidated.

Justice BOSWELL, in the Eastern District of Brooklyn, still holds on to his office, notwithstanding the great efforts made to remove him. He has fortified his position recently by obtaining the opinions of Hon. GREENE C. BRONSON and Hon. PHILIP HAMILTON, both of whom say that the office was not abolished by the act of consolidation; that Mr. BOSWELL has a right to exercise the duties of said office until a successor be elected; that the Supervisors have no jurisdiction of the matter, and that all the acts of Mr. BOSWELL as a Police Justice are legal, so he intends to hold on until a successor is elected.

Relief to the Poor.

During the past eight months, the Superintendents of the Poor have aided, in the five twelve Wards of Brooklyn, 10,000 persons—or 2,408 families. Of this number, 466 were natives—including 75 colored, 1,527 were Irish; 109 were English; 90 Germans; 21 Scotch; 16 Canadian; 6 French; 3 Welsh, and 1 each from Holland, West Indies, Spain, and the Isle of Man; 69 unknown. During the same time, 402 families were supplied with medical attendance.

NEW-JERSEY.

Preparations for the Hoboken Charter Election.

The friends of the Charter met last evening at the Town Hall, to appoint a Committee to make nominations of Charter Officers for the election on the 10th instant. Mr. Sheffield presided. Committees, consisting of six persons from each Ward were designated, who will nominate for their respective Wards, and as a body select candidates for the offices. Half of the members of the Committee are Democrats and half Whigs. They will report on Saturday night at the Town Hall.

The opponents of the Charter met at Pollock's as a Democratic caucus, and appointed a Committee of six from each Ward to select candidates for the Wards and city officers, and report on Saturday evening next at Pollock's.

Jersey City Mayoralty Conventions.

The Whig City Convention met at Wellwood Hall, Jersey City, last evening, and nominated candidates for the Charter Election on Tuesday next. Ex-Alderman GEORGE FORD presided. The following nominations were made:

For Mayor—JAMES NARINE.
For Water Commissioner—H. M. TRAYNAGEN.
For Collector—LORENZO JACQUINS.
For Assessors—IRA CLARK, for the First and Second Wards, and JAMES GOSSILL for the Third and Fourth Wards.
For School Superintendent—REV. CHAS. HOOVER.

Mr. NARINE has accepted the nomination for Mayor.

The Democratic Convention met at the Engine-house, junction of York and Gregory-streets. GEO. E. CUTTER presided, and JULIAN F. CHAZOTTE was Secretary. The Convention nominated the following candidates for the Charter election:

For Mayor—SALEM HILL.
For Water Commissioner—JOHN GRIFFITHS.
For School Superintendent—WILLIAM POWERS.
For Assessors—P. D. VACON for the First and Second Wards, and SAMUEL BRIDGART for the Third and Fourth Wards.
For Collector—JESSE PLATT.

Jersey City Prison Report.

There were fifty-eight persons committed to the Jersey City Prison during the month of March for offences, as follows:

Drunkenness	34	Obtaining goods by false pretences	1
Drunk and Disorderly	2	Stealing	4
Disorderly	1	Creating a false alarm of fire	1
Vagrancy	6	Total	56
Suspicion of theft	6		
Malicious mischief	2		

The nativity of these is stated to be as follows: Ireland, 45; England, 5; Germany, 3; United States, 3—of which number one was colored.

Later from Mexico.

From the New-Orleans Crescent, March 27.

News from the city of Mexico is to the 17th, and from Vera Cruz to the 23d.

During the latter part of February numerous earthquakes were felt in Mexico, Puebla, Jalisco, and Vera Cruz.

General WOLL, the friend of SANTA ANNA, had returned from his excursion to the South, having effected nothing.

General ARVIDEL is said to have been completely successful in his attack on the Indians in Yucatan, and to have weakened them too, for they will be unable to make any further head against the Government forces.

In Jalisco, DEGOLLADO, who occupied several important offices in the times of the Federation, has put himself at the head of a party of revolutionists, and issued a pronunciamento.

The official organs lament that the revolutionists cannot be kept down, and very touchingly deplore the existing troubles created by their conduct and the state of anarchy inaugurated by them.

A Frenchman, named MATTHIEU THOMAS, a conspicuous actor in the troubles of Count RAGUENET DE BOURBON, was arrested on his return from California to Guaymas, by order of the Governor of Sonora. He escaped on board the American schooner *Alert*, claiming to be an American citizen. The *Alert* landed several passengers on Cape St. Lucas, contrary to the custom-house laws, and has been reported to the home Government.

General VEGA is said to be scouting the northern part of Tamaulipas, in order to keep down the revolutionary tendencies of that province.

The *Diario* says that General ALVAREZ was beaten by the Government force at a place called Petequilla. He is reported to have landed a party of insurgents in an inlet from the mountains near a Government convoy going to Chilpancingo, in the department of Jalisco. He was beaten off and compelled to fly, while several of his officers, including MORENO, were captured.

From the N. O. Picayune, March 27th.

A report from Gen. BLANCO, written at Isula, on the 8th inst., reports that ALVAREZ and his forces had fled on the approach of SANTA ANNA and his forces to Chilpancingo, that the greatest terror pervaded the people, and that many who had joined him under misrepresentations which had been made to them had abandoned him, with hearty curses. Troops were to pursue ALVAREZ's forces in the same direction as those of Acapulco.

SANTA ANNA arrived at the city of Mexico, on his return from his trip to the South, on the 10th. He was received with the usual signs of enthusiasm.

In Penancingo, FLUTARCO GONZALES, with a band of the revolutionists, had forced a contribution of $1,200; and at Tecualoya they demanded some thirty and odd dollars from the parish priest, D. FRANCISCO BULLOS, and set loose a number of convicts from the jail. On not ring from this last place, they carried the priest prisoner with them. In Iguala del Sal similar outrages were perpetrated.

In the direction of Tepic, some fifty having joined in a pursuit of a band of the revolutionists, were attached by the latter, had four or five of their number wounded and were summoned to surrender. Having done this, they were assassinated in the most atrocious manner. It was believed, however, that a sufficient force had subsequently arrived to protect the place.

The Queen of Spain has confirmed the Ribbon of the Order of Maria Louisa, on Her Excellency Doña DOLORES TOSTA, DE SANTA ANNA. Only three sovereigns of Europe partake of this honor with her Excellency.

MARRIED.

In Brooklyn, on Tuesday, April 3, at the Church of the Saviour, by Rev Dr. Parley, F. W. MOORE to MARY WITTHOP, daughter of Capt. W. S. Rainsford.

In Williamsburg, on Monday, April 2, by Rev. J. Miley, Mr. DAVID PHILLIPS, of Hempstead, to Miss HELEN MARIA PHILLIPS, of the former place.

On Sunday, April 1, by Rev. D. M. Graham, Wm. L. REMORE to Miss ELIZABETH TINKHAM.

DIED.

In this City, on Monday, April 2, EDGAR BROWNING, infant son of Martha M. and John L. Kennis, aged 8 months and 6 days.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Wednesday, 4th inst., at 10 o'clock, A. M., from their residence, No. 7 Sixth-av.

In this City, on Tuesday morning, April 3, EMELIE MARY, daughter of Alfred and Elizabeth R. Boyle, aged 1 year and 8 months.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services, from their residence, No. 46 North Moore-st., at 10½ o'clock, Wednesday morning. The remains will be taken to Poughkeepsie, for interment.

In this City, on Tuesday, April 3, STUART F. RANDOLPH, in the 7th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his father, No. 128 Sullivan st., on Wednesday afternoon, 4th inst., at 3 o'clock.

In Brooklyn, on Tuesday morning, April 3, MARY ELIZABETH, only daughter of Wm. Lindsley and Mary Ann Sanderson, aged 2 months and 13 days.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, at No. 1 Schermerhorn-st., on Wednesday afternoon, the 4th inst., at 2 o'clock.

At Morrisania, N. Y., on Friday, March 30, of pleurisy, BEN MERRITT, of Brooklyn, aged 37 years.

At Aldenville, island of St. Croix, W. I., where she had gone for her health, on Tuesday, March 6, Miss CHARLOTTE CLARA HOLLY, in the 19th year of her age, only daughter of Wm. C. and Charlotte M. Holly.

On Saturday, March 3, on board the ship Zody Trueblue, on a passage to Liverpool, Capt. of Scott disease, EDWARD H., eldest son of John M. and Deborah K. Belden, of this City, aged 19 years, 1 month and 17 days. This young man was in the prime of youth and in love with life. In search of health he met death, and his remains now lie in a foreign land.

In Southington, Ohio, on Sunday, March 11, EDWARD R. DEALTON, of consumption, aged 26 years, 3 months and 6 days.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Third Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange ... April 3.

$1,000 Ohio 6s '79	112¼	200 N.Y. Central R.R.	98
4,000 Indiana State 6s '85	87	100 do	98
2,000 Virginia 6s	97	100 do	98
1,000 do	97	50 do	98
7,000 Missouri 6s	93	50 M. Bellona R.R.	95
2,000 California 6s '70	97½	100 Ill. Central R.R.	97
1,000 Erie Cert. Bds. '71	93	10 do	97½
1,000 do '80	90	50 Clev. & Toledo R.R.	91
3,000 Erie Conv. Bds. '69	92½	200 do	91
2,000 Erie Bonds of '75	90	5 Mahon Railroad	19
20,000 do	90½	60 Erie Railroad	49
5,000 do	90	100 do	49½
1,000 Hud. R. 1st Mtg. Bs	102½	50 do	49
5,000 Hud. R. 2d M. Bs.	110	100 do	49
3,000 do	110	200 do	49
2,500 Ill. Cen. R. Bs.	87	200 do	49
10,000 do	87	50 do	49
5,000 do	87	100 do	49
2,000 do	87	100 do	49
1,000 Illinois State 6s	87	100 do	49
1,000 N.Y. Cen. R.R. Bds.	92	100 do	49
1,000 Ill. In Im. Bk. of '47	84½	50 do	49
7 do do	84	50 do	49
60 Bank of Commerce	102½	200 do	49
18 Bank of N. America	102	200 do	49
10 Metropolitan Bank	105	100 do	49
50 Del. & Hud. C. Co	125½	200 do	49
50 Canton Company	27	200 do	49
100 do	27	100 do	49
200 do	27	200 do	49
100 do	27	100 do	49
100 Portsmouth Dry Dock	1	50 Nor. & Wor. R.R.	4
200 Niag. Transit Co.	2	100 Reading Railroad	50
200 do	2	200 do	50
100 do	2	200 do	50
100 do	2	200 do	50
106 Pennsylvania Coal Co.	105	200 do	50
1100 Cumb. Coal Co.	21	200 do	50
200 do	21	100 Hudson River R.R.	41
200 do	21	50 do	41
300 do	21	50 do	41
100 do	21	200 do	41
100 do	21	50 Mich. Cen. R.R.	80
100 do	21	100 Mich. Southern R.R.	80
100 do	21	50 do	80
400 do	21		

SECOND BOARD.

$6,000 Tennessee 6s	94	200 Erie Railroad	49
3,000 Virginia 6s	97	100 do	49
27,000 do	97	50 do	49
5,000 Erie Bonds of '83	90	100 do	49
6,000 Erie Conv. Bs. '71	93